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The Bombay Chronicle

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VOL. XX NO. 138 BOMBAY, THURSDAY, JUNE 9, 1932 PRICE ONE ANNA.

DEPORT POLITICAL PRISONERS TO ANDAMANS

LORD BRENTFORD DEAD

Author Of The Much Maligned D. O. R. A.

DRAMATIC DEBUT IN PUBLIC LIFE

LONDON June 8.
Lord Brentford is dead.—Reuter

Lord Brentford (formerly Sir Joynson-Hicks) whose death is announced by Reuter, was Home Secretary from June 1924 to 1929, and will be remembered as the author of the much maligned D.O.R.A. He made his 'debut' in public life by successfully contesting Mr. Winston Churchill's seat in 1908. He was made a baronet in 1919 and entered Mr. Baldwin's Cabinet in May 1923. He was Home Secretary in Mr. Baldwin's Second Cabinet. He took a prominent part in Prayer Book controversy and made a Viscount in 1929.

PATTING LOTHIAN ON HIS BACK

National Labour Paper On His Gigantic Task

LONDON, June 8.

The Indian Franchise Committee's assertion that literacy is no test of wisdom is calculated to make John Stuart Mill turn in his grave according to the "News Letter", the new National Labour organ, which states that the fact that Lothian Committee has been able to make its pronouncement on this matter with general approval of the Indian press is one more reminder of the novelty of the gigantic experiment we are undertaking in the East. The rapidity with which the Committee has come to virtually unanimous decision should dispose of Indian suspicions that the new Constitution is being unduly delayed.—Reuter.

Unlicensed Sword

AHMEDABAD, June 8.

A Marwari named Maga Natha was arrested to-day for keeping in his possession an unlicenced sword.—A. P.

STOP PRESS

A. I. MUSLIM CONFERENCE.

SIMLA, June 8.

Sir Abdur Rahim who was stated in earlier message to have attended the meeting of the Working Committee of the All-India Muslim Conference could not attend the meeting and Mr. Shafaat Ahmad Khan presided.—A. P.

NEW CALCUTTA CORPORATION LOAN?

CALCUTTA, June 8.

The Calcutta Corporation at a meeting to-day decided to apply to the local Government for sanction for raising a debenture loan of Rs. 778,400 bearing interest at six p.c. per anuum and having currency of seventeen years from the 1st August, 1932, for repayment on 1st August 1932 of the four per cent Debenture Loan of 1902-03 for Rs. 15 lakhs, the balance of the loan being available as sinking fund.

Welcoming Dr. Tagore after his recent visit to Persia the Corporation expressed the hope that it would result in strengthening the bond of cultural fellowship between India and Persia, that boast of "hoary and venerable civilisation."

RS. 9 CRORES FOR NEW LOAN

The Controller of Currency in a press communique, says that the total subscriptions to the new Government Loan on the 8th June amounted approximately to nine crores.—A.P.

Oxford History Professor's Tip To Samuel Hoare

QUESTION RAISED IN PARLIAMENT

LONDON, June 8.

The suggestion to relieve the congestion in Indian gaols by deporting political prisoners to the Andamans or elsewhere was made by Sir Charles Oman in the House of Commons.

Sir Samuel Hoare replied that he was considering the transfer of certain classes of prisoners to the Andamans.—Reuter

(Sir Charles Oman, is a die-hard Tory M.P., and Professor of History at Oxford. He was elected unopposed for Oxford University as a Conservative candidate and created K.B.E. in 1920.)

ROUNDING UP OF CITY'S "DADAS" BEGINS

A Few Stray Assaults Mar The Peace Of Bombay On Wednesday

CURFEW ORDER EXTENDED FOR A WEEK

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

After twenty-six days of bloodshed, arson and loot, there was a comparatively peaceful atmosphere in he city to-day.

Not a single case of assault was recorded till this afternoon. People are still, however, panic-stricken and are not inclined to open their shops. But as the day advanced a few minor cases of assault were recorded. The serious case of the day was at Dadar where a Hindu was set upon by Muslim hooligans and received serious injuries.

Fifty persons were arrested today by the police in various parts of the City. Some of them are said to be well-known "dadas" and the police suspect that they have taken a leading parts in looting shops.

ROUNDING UP OF MAVALIS.

The Dongri police is responsible for the arrests of 37 persons, mostly Muslims. Rounding up of suspicious characters was effected by the Nagpada and Princess Street police on a smaller scale. Four persons, three Muslims, and one Hindu were taken to custody by the Nagpada police while the Princess Street arrested three Hindus on suspicion near Bhuleshwar. Two Sikhs were put under arrest at Fanaswadi as they were carrying "Kirpans".

FOUR STRAY ASSAULTS.

Four cases of stray assaults on innocent passers-by, marred the city's peace to-day. Two Muslims while going along Fanaswadi were pelted with stones, and assaulted with leather belts. They were removed by the police to the G. T. Hospital. The injuries being of a minor character, they were allowed to go after being treated.

GULALWADI INCIDENT.

At about 5-30 p.m. a Hindu was assaulted by Muslim hooligans at Gulalwadi. He was removed to the Emergency Hospital.

HINDU ATTACKED AT DADAR.

A young Hindu was attacked by a group of Muslims at Dadar at about 10-30 p.m. He received serious injuries and was afterwards removed to the Emergency Hospital.

The curfew order has further been extended for a week.

RAID OF BUILDING

Alleged Discovery Of Looted Scent Bottles

Two lanes adjacent to the Juma Mosque, the Sutar Chawl and Jinjikar Street, were surrounded in the early hours of this morning by a large police force, including a number of armed police, under Inspector Gole, of the Princess Street Police Station, with a view to arresting some persons who were suspected to have taken part in the recent disturbances.

The police raided several houses in the locality and searched a number of suspected persons. They ultimately, arrested two Mahomedans with whom some of the looted property was found. The police are reported to have recovered quite a number of scent bottles and other toilet requisite which, it is believed, must have been removed from a perfumery shop in the locality which was looted some days back when the police arrested a gang of hoolgans.

"BOHRAS ARE LIKE BANIAS'

Plea Fails: Youths Remanded

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

"Bohras are very much like banias in business, character and temperament and hence they are incapable of doing an harm," said Mr. Kadirbhoy, the defence counsel, while applying for bail of two Bohra youths who were placed before Mr. Oscar Brown, Special Magistrate, by the police and applied for a remand.

The two Bohras with another Muslim were arrested by the Dongri police on suspicion of their having taken part in looting and house breaking.

The Magistrate refused bail and remanded the suspects to police custody till June 11 for further enquiries.

VICTIM OF KNIFE

A verdict of death due to a "stab wound involving the right lung inflicted with murderous intent" was returned by the coroner's jury at an inquest held over the body of Shamji Hansraj.

Shamji Hansraj was stabbed

(Continued on page 5)

PUNITIVE POLICE FOR MIDNAPORE

CALCUTTA, June 8.

The Calcutta Gazette announces the appointment of an additional ponce force to be quartered in the area within the limits of Midnapore Municipality at the inhabitants' cost, as the area has been found by the Governor-in-Council to be in a disturbed and dangerous state. The proclamation remains in force for a year.—A. P.

NALCHIT MAIL ROBBERY CASE

Three Men Acquitted But Rearrested Under Ordinance

BARISAL, June 8.

Naliniranjan Sen, Jitendra Biswas and Narayan Chandra Bannerji, arrested in connection with a mail robbery at Nalchit, were discharged, but re-arrested under the Bengal Criminal Law Amendment Act and sent to Dacca Jail.

It is stated that an empty mail bag was snatched from a runner in March last by some persons. Four others arrested in the same connection were discharged.—A. P.

INDIAN DELEGATION TO OTTAWA

Lord Elibank Extends Welcome

LONDON, June 8.

Lord Elibank, President at annual luncheon of Federation of Chambers of Commerce gave special welcome to the Indian Delegation to Ottawa.

He said that theirs would not be an easy task because they came from a country which for years had been reft and torn by political troubles tending to obscure its true interest and natural development within the empire. He believed that the destinies of India and the empire were indissoluble. The way out of the political difficulties should be found and he suggested that there was no better and no surer way than that of extending the bonds of trade and commerce by mutual arrangements at Ottawa.—Reuter.

Sarda Act For Mysore

MYSORE, June 8.

The Mysore Representative Assembly to-day passed the Mysore Child Marriage Restraint Regulation by 98 votes to 87.—A. P.

Bill In Representative Assembly

MYSORE, June 8.

The Mysore Representative Assembly discussed to-day the Bill to restrain the solemnisation of Child Marriage in the State.

The object of the Bill is by restraining and eventually preventing marriage of girls below 14 years, to put a stop to such girls becoming widows and secondly by laying down minimum marriageable ages for boys and girls, prevent their physical and moral deterioration, as marriage in early age offers the principal obstacles to the physical and mental development in both the sexes.

The bill closely follows the Sarda Act in force in British India. Provision has beea made in the Bill to reduce the age in the case of certain girls to 12 under the order of the District Judge in such cases were either of the parents of the girl expresses desire during his or her lifetime to see their daughter married. But a reservation is made that the consummation should take place only after 14 years.

The period within which complaints should be made has been fixed at six months instead of twelve as it is in the Sarda Act.—A. P.

Their Fleeting Moments Of Freedom

Released From Byculla Jail Only To Be Re-arrested

Half a dozen Congress workers were released on Wednesday from the Byculla House of Correction where they were detained under the Emergency Powers Ordinance. But excepting one of them the other could enjoy a very brief spell of freedom as they were again arrested for breaking the order of the Police Commissioner to report themselves to the police.

The names of the released persons are:—

Mr. Achut Sitaram Patwardhan,
Mr. Visnu N. Patankar,
Mr. K. S. Venkatesh Iyer,
Mr. Narayan Gopalrao Jadhav,
Mr. Mahomed Ali Abbas, and
Mr. Jagmohan Harilal Parekh.

The first named, it will be recalled is a well-known Congress worker and was believed to be the G.O.C. of Congress volunteers, at the time of his arrest. The second also is a well-known Congress worker of Girgaum Ward.

POLICE PAROLE NOT KEPT

All the released persons were served with notices issued by the Police Commissioner asking them not to participate in the Civil Disobedience movement. The first five were also required to report themselves to the police shortly after their release. They were again put under arrest for having failed to comply with that term of the order.

SIX PICKETERS ARRESTED

Two Congress volunteers were arrested on Wednesday afternoon while picketing the shop of Whiteaway Laidlaw on Hornby Road. The number of picketers arrested at the Mulji Jetha Market earlier in the day was four. Thus the total number of Congress volunteers arrested on Wednesday for picketing activities was six.

(Other Congress News on page 8)

Gujrat Conference President Jailed

AHMEDABAD, June 8.

Mr. Vadilal Dalsukhram, Chairman of the Reception Committee of the Gujarat Political Conference was tried to-day for breach of parole and sentenced to nine months' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 200 in default three month's more.—A. P.

Missing Bombay Airman

POONA, June 8.

Mr. D. P. Jeejeebhoy, a Parsee airman, who left Bombay by aeroplane yesterday morning intending to fly to Poona and back is missing. He was expected at Poona about noon but did not arrive as the Bombay Flying Club Officials are also making inquiries as to his whereabouts, it is feared that he may have been forced out of his course by heavy winds and bad visibility due to heavy clouds or may have met with an accident.

Up to the time of wiring no information as to the missing airman's whereabouts has reached Poona.—A. P.

RED POSTERS IN NADIAD

Attempt To Set Fire To English Store

AHMEDABAD, June 8.

A Nadiad message states that an attempt was made to set fire to the new English Store by pouring kerosine oil but the fire was immediately extinguished. Red posters threatening foreign cloth dealers were found strewn in Nadiad town to-day.—A. P.

Irish Senate Abolishes The Oath

LONDON, June 8.

Dublin—Deadlock has been caused by the anomalous decisions of the Senate on the Oath Bill. The Senate has agreed without division to section One of the Bill abolishing the form of Oath, but has rejected Section two and three which implemen this change in the constitution —Reuter.

ULSTER AND IRISH UNITY

Craigavan's Threat To De Valera

EARLIER.

LONDON, June 8.

Irish unity is not likely to emerge from Anglo-Irish negotiations notwithstanding President De Valera's ardent desires to that end, and the reports that he will use Ulster as the bargaining lever.

Lord Craigovan is now in London and may even attend the discussions but his attitude is clearly outlined in a statement to-day that Union is not only out of question but cannot even be discussed.

President De Valera is also not inclined to notify his plans pending negotiations. He has informed the Free State Senate that the Government has not changed its attitude towards the Oath Bill and that it sees no reason why the Senate should not continue to discuss the Bill.—Reuter.

Indian Olympic Hockey Team Defeat Malaya

LONDON, June 8.

Singapore.—The Indian Olympic Hockey Team beat Malaya by seven goals to nil in a match played on June 4.—Reuter.

CAMBRIDGE SKITTLED OUT FOR 92

Deadly Bowling By Amarsingh & Jehangir

LONDON June 8.

Following are the closing scores in the match between All India and Cambridge University which began at Cambridge to-day.

Cambridge	*92*
All India for 7 wkts	*206*

Weather was fine and the wicket excellent when the match between Cambridge University and All-India opened to-day at Cambridge. The University batting first, made a bad beginning and the lunch interval found 5 wickets down for but 54 runs. Amarsingh contributed to this greatly, by taking 4 wickets for 15 runs in the 16 overs he bowled before lunch.

Hazelrigg and Allen, who opened AMARSINGH'S BRILLIANT PERFORMANCE.

ed the Cambridge innings both succumbed to him. Hazelrigg when he was 8 in attempting to pull one of his deliveries returned the ball to Amarsingh who held it; and Allen similarly returned the ball to the bowler and was caught, when he was 1. Wilcox, who stayed at the wicket for one hour, and made 23, was also one of Amarsinghs victims, being caught by Naidu off a poor stroke. Wilcox hit 2 fours both of them successively off Jehangir Khan.

Hadingham was out to Jehangir Khan off the second ball bowled to him. Kapadia stumped Parry off Naidu, and a catch by Colah off Amarsingh disposed of Grant when he was 7. Ratcliff and R. Rought-Rought were not out with 9 and 2 respectively at lunch the total being 54 for 6.

Following resumption, four Cambridge wickets fell for the addition of but 38 runs and the innings terminated for 92.

Ratcliffe was clean-bowled by Jehangir Khan for 21 and two overs later when he had made 22 Rought-Rought was run out while attempting the fourth run after he had hit to the square leg. Farnes' wicket was taken for four by Jehangir Khan, who next held Titley in the slips off Amarsingh for a duck.

The innings which lasted two and quarter hours thus realised 92 runs. Amarsingh captured five wickets for six runs each and Jehangir Khan three at just under ten runs each.

Indians Open Disastrously

The Indians opening with Naoomal and Palia lost them both for ducks. The first wicket fell for one run Naoomal being held by Titley off Farnes and Palia was next out to Rought-Rought, Wilcox holding him.

Wazir Ali and Naidu now became associated but when he was 36 Naidu was out to a catch by Grant Hazelrigg being the successful bowler. At ten interval Wazir Ali and Colah were unbeaten with 23 and five respectively total being 69 for three.

CAMBRIDGE I INNINGS.

Hazelrigg c. and b. Amarsingh	8
Allen c. and b. Amarsingh	1
Wilcox c. Naidu b. Amarsingh	23
Hadingham b. Jehangir Khan	0
Parry s. Kapadia b. Naidu	1
Grant c. Colah b. Amarsingh	7
Ratcliff b. Jehangir Khan	21
Rought-Rought run out	22
Farnes b. Jehangir Khan	4
Pelham not out	0
Titley c. Jehangir Khan b. Amarsingh	0
Extras	5
Total	92

INDIANS I INNINGS

Naomal c. Titley b. Farnes	0
Palia c. Wilcox b. Rought-Rought	0
Wazir Ali batting	23
Naidu c. Grant b. Hafielrig	36
Colah batting	5
Extras	5
Total for three (at tea)	69

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A 5015

WANTED—A LADY L.C.P. & S. as House Physician and Lecturer, Victoria Jubilee Hospital, Ahmedabad. Pay Rs. 100/ P. M. with free quarters. Apply with testimonials to the HONORARY SECRETARY, Victoria Jubilee Dispensary Committee, Ahmedabad, before 15th instant.
A 5028

WANTED—PERSIAN TEACHER on Rs. 60-5-100 P. M. for Barsi Municipal High School. The candidate must be B. A. with Persian and S. T. C. or B. T. Pay will be given even upto maximum according to higher qualifications. Candidates should apply to the undersigned with copies of testimonials of qualifications and work done, on or before 20-6-1932 stating age, caste etc.. The pay is subject to a cut of 6¼ per cent. (Sd.)—G. R. ZADBUKE, President, Barsi Municipality, Municipal Office, Barsi, 6th June 1932.
A 5036

Situations Wanted

A SOUTH INDIAN CHRISTIAN LADY GRADUATE in Mathematics seeks EMPLOYMENT in School or College. Apply Box No. 1557, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle", Bombay.
B R 7316

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TO LET SHOP—on the ground floor of 189/191 Hornby Road, Fort. Apply owner, 3rd floor at 35/37, Bazar Gate Street, Fort.
C R 7311

Matrimonial.

RETIRED BRAHMIN CHRISTIAN, aged 52, good preferences seeks COMPANION view Matrimony. Interested Parties, Widows having independent means, any Cast, Colour, Creed, may write to Box No. 1563, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
M R 7323

Educational

THE BHARDA NEW HIGH SCHOOL, (Waudby Road, Fort). Boys whose Vernacular is Marathi are also admitted to Standards I, II, and III where various subjects are taught in Marathi. Arrangements are also made from June to teach Marathi as a Second-Language to boys of Standard VII. A competent Marathi Graduate will teach the subject.
E R 7313

WILSON HIGH SCHOOL, Girgaum, Bombay—Wilson High School has OPENED on MONDAY, 6th June. Pupils seeking admission should bring their leaving certificates with them. This year sixty-six were sent up for the Matriculation Examination out of which fifty-six passed, securing nearly 85 per centage of passes. The University percentage being about 37. P. S. Prilokar, stood first in the Presidency with a total of 510 carrying, (1) The Dosabhai Framji Scholarship, (2) The Bai Sitabai R. Naik Scholarship, (3) The Dinanth S. Mankar "Gold Medal". Another pupil V. G. Pendharkar stood sixth in the Presidency with a total of 470:—PRINCIPAL, Wilson High School.
E 5032

FRENCH CONVERSATIONAL TUITION—Direct method. Apply for prospectus to INSTITUTE OF FRENCH CIVILIZATION, Connaught Road, Poona.
L R 7303

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WANTED—One second hand GAS or PLATE CLOTH SINGEING MACHINE to take cloth up to 64" width. Must be in good working condition. Please send full particulars with Makers name, date of manufacture, etc. to Box No. 1560, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
M 5021

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5027.

Public Notices

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4995

THE UNIVERSAL FIRE & GENERAL INSURANCE CO., LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the 12th ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, UNIVERSAL BUILDING, 51, CAWASJI PATEL STREET, FORT, BOMBAY, on SATURDAY, the 18th of June, 1932, at 1-30 P.M. (S.T.) to transact the following business:—

(1) To receive and adopt the Directors' Report, the Audited Revenue Accounts, Profit and Loss Accounts and Balance Sheet for the period ending 31st December, 1931.
(2) To appoint Directors in place of those who retire by rotation from Office but are eligible for re-election.
To Confirm the appointment of Mr. Narayanlal Bansilal as additional Director.
(3) To appoint Auditors for the current year and fix their remuneration.
(4) To transact any other business that may be brought forward by the Chairman.

The TRANSFER BOOK of the Company will be CLOSED from 13th June to 25th June, 1932, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
M. KANJI & CO.,
Managing Agents.
5039.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the ORDINARY ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the BOMBAY MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY, LTD., will be held at the Office of the Society, Whiteaway Laidlaw Buildings, 278, Hornby Road, Bombay at 3 P. M. (S. T.) on SATURDAY, the 25th June, 1932, for consideration and adoption of Annual Report and Accounts for the last year as well as the Valuation Report for the quinquennium, ending 31-12-1931 and to elect Directors and Auditors.

By Order of the Board,
J. M. CORDEIRO,
Secretary.
4999

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the POWER OF ATTORNEY given to Mr. ALI HUMZA has been CANCELLED.

ALI BROTHERS.

Bombay, 7th June 1932.
R7325.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

S.S. "SHUNKO MARU"

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per the above steamer are hereby informed of her arrival here on 8th June 1932, from Japan via ports en route and requested to present Bills of Lading for counter-signature without delay. Applications for survey should be made in writing to the undersigned within 7 days after discharging and prior to removal of cargo from the Landing Shed.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

Legal Notices.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 113 of 1932.

Messrs. TYABALLY ESSUFALLY, a firm, Commission Agents at Bombay, Mirza Street .... Plaintiff.
VIS
MULLA ALLIMAHOMED BHAIJIBHOY, a firm, Merchants, Khandwa . Defendants.

To,
ESSUFALLY MULLA BHAIJIBHOY,
One of the partners in the abovenamed Defendant firm

The Plaintiffs have filed this suit to recover from the Defendant firm, wherein you are a partner Rs. 5,609-11, interest, costs, interest on judgment and other relief and the Court has fixed the 29th day of June, 1932, for hearing and final disposal.

G.B. PANDYA,
Plaintiffs' Attorney.
5035.

AUCTION SALES

Messrs. BENNETT & Co.

120, Apollo Street, Fort.

AUCTION SALE OF 139 BALES GOOD QUALITY AMERICAN COTTON (SLIGHTLY DAMAGED BY WATER.)

Messrs. BENNETT & CO., will (TO-MORROW) FRIDAY, the 10th June, 1932, sell by Public Auction at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) at Volkart Bros Jaitha No. K165, Sewree Cotton Depot on account of the concerned.

Ex S. S. "Silvercedar" 126 Bales good quality American cotton (slightly damaged by water.)

At 3 p.m. (S.T.) at Patel Cotton Co.'s Godown Nos. C10|11 Sewree Cotton Depot:—13 bales good quality American Cotton (slightly damaged by water.)

A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE MILNER'S SAFES, ETC.

Messrs. BENNETT & CO., will on SATURDAY, the 11th inst. at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction at their rooms furniture such as dining tables, chairs, dumb waiter, mirror and panel door almyrahs wardrobes, wooden and iron bedsteads, Milner's safes, chest of drawers, dressing tables, writing tables, revolving chair crockery & glassware, gramophone records etc., belonging to a gentleman.

BENNETT & CO.

THE EXCELSIOR

THREE SHOWS TO-DAY. 4, 6-30 and 10 P. M.

See This Picture brimming with love of home and family of mother, and of sweethearts.

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MAE MARSH

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Screen Glamour And Real Life

"Love Makes The World Go Round"

(By JANET GAYNOR, of "Daddy Long Legs" fame).

A young man asked me the other day whether I realized how I was loved by thousands, and perhaps, millions, of people. I had to reply —immodest though it may seem— that, of course, I did. For arousing the emotion of love, or the protective instinct of men, if you prefer me to put it that way, is one of the things for which I am paid. The greater part of my fan mail comes from men, and, although I am married, contains proposals of marriage into the bargain. They come every day, these ardent messages, asking me to share the simple life with some unknown personage. I try to answer personally those that appeal to me, but my secretary is kept busy replying to the major part of them.

Such phrases as "I loved you in 'Daddy Long Legs,'" "Can there possibly be any other girl like you?" and "You are my ideal." are common in my correspondence. Of course, I like to know that people feel that way about me, yet it is strange how very few seem to suspect that my film self is largely an illusion, brought about by clever direction and lighting.

MANUFACTURED ROMANCE.

It is mainly a business of hard work throughout an eight-hour day, of story, make-up, setting, and even such mundane things as lenses. Love scenes and sob scenes alike, are rehearsed again and again—till we feel far from sentimental, believe me.

Perhaps, I should not be telling you all this, but these remarks are leading me up to the reply to another question put to me by the same young man. "Do you think your films can possibly come true?" he asked. "Can anyone in real life look so sweet as you do?" This was where I bowed. "Are there such marvellous romances as yours in real life, and do they seem as wonderful as those enacted on the screen?"

In other words, is glamour absolutely artificial, or is it a real live thing? And by glamour I mean the kind of atmosphere you find in a certain type of film, or in that dream world conjured up by the hearing of a Viennese waltz.

No, life in itself doesn't possess it—unless I'm very wrong in my opinions. You will find glamour manufactured in Hollywood at tremendous expense or brought about—again with the aid of money —in some luxurious hotel. But I'm not saying that the stories of my films cannot, by any means come true. Far from it. They're love stories, and there you have the whole secret! People in love in real life see a world far more beautiful than anything on the screen, and see in each other radiant beauties that would absolutely defeat the cameramen, who manufactures glamour.

NOT A PUBLIC DECEIVER.

You find all the highest possibilities of life when you meet the right person, and you live as you have lived before. Stars in the sky, a Viennese waltz in one's heart, and flowers splashed on the grass you walk on.

And please don't tell me that it doesn't last. Of course, I can't speak as a very experienced person, but I think it does. My source of glamour seems never-ending, anyway..... but now I'm tending to give away my own special secret, which would never do.

So, you see, I don't consider the girl in my films to be a public deceiver—or, as far as that goes, a public danger. Some men may go around seeking for a real life version of the screen Janet, but does it really matter whether or no they find her? Let the right girl come along and they will forget all about me, and fall for 'her' special type of beauty and consider it the only possible kind for them. Perhaps, they don't realise it, but their film has come true.

There's just one point I don't like about my love stories, and that is—they always stop short at marriage. The hero and heroine arrange to get married and then you see the final close-up. Anyone would think a real love affair must be completely killed by matrimony. Actually, the exact opposite is the case. When most people get married, their romance is only just beginning. That's my experience, anyway.—"Pearson's Weekly."

"I WANT YOUR DIAMONDS"

Man From Chicago

LONDON, (By Mail.)

Chicago wants to borrow some of the British Crown Jewels for six months.

This possibility was disclosed to by Mr. M. Mercer, who has come from Chicago to open negotiations for a loan exhibition.

Mr. Mercer, a geologist attached to the Museum of Science and Industry, Chicago, has been sent to England by the Chicago World's Fair, where it is hoped the diamonds will be exhibited in a special section of the fair next year.

Mr. Mercer said that it was hoped in Chicago that London would lend historic diamonds to the total value of £2,500,000.

"The diamonds," he added, "will be guarded day and night by the Secret Six and their hundreds of secret agents. The ordinary police will also be on continuous duty, but the Secret Six are acknowledged by everybody to be beyond the reach of the most tempting bribe.

"There may be corruption among certain members of the police force, but the presence of the Secret Six organisation, with its great powers, will ensure complete protection for every diamond exhibited."

SECRET SIX

Mr. Mercer explained that the Secret Six were six business men holding civic positions in Chicago, who had formed a formidable organisation of private detectives, each having powers to arrest and question any suspect.

The Secret Six are all men of wealth, and they have spent lavishly from their private fortunes in recruiting an absolutely incorruptible force for defeating the cleverest Chicago thieves.

"The Crown Jewels of England would be as safe at the Chicago World's Fair as they are in the Tower of London. Whether it is possible to secured the loan of some diamonds from the Crown Jewel's I do not know. I have come to London to open negotiations with the authorities here of the British and South Arican Governments.

"The most striking feature of the diamond section of the fair will be a complete reproduction in miniature of the famous Kimberley diamond mines with machinery operated by natives from South Africa.

"We want diamonds that tell the history of the industry, diamonds with tales of love and hate behind them, diamonds that have played vital parts in the history of England, diamonds that have won thrones, and changed dynasties."

DIAMOND INDUSTRY

Mr. Mercer want diamonds, but the man who made the most sensational diamond discovery in the history of South Africa, a German geologist named Dr. Hans Merensky, of Johannesburg, spoke sadly about them.

Dr. Merensky and a prospector spent a month of hardship searching for diamonds in the barren sands of Namaqualand. "We had to go fifteen miles for the nearest water," said Dr. Merensky when, at the Savoy Hotel he recalled those days of drama. "The diamond field we eventually discovered is probably the richest in South Africa. I made a large fortune, but to-day I fancy the diamond industry wishes I had never been near Namaqualand.

"The diamonds there are so numerous and of such quality that the market was glutted. Yes, it was too good a thing.

"During my thirty years' career as a geologist I have discovered rich fields of platinum, gold, silver, tin, and copper, but now I would not travel a hundred yards for them."

Dr. Merensky persisted in his search of desolate country after other experts had declared there were no diamonds there. "When the South African Minister for Mines visited the field I eventually discovered," said Dr. Merensky, "he picked up £600 worth of diamonds in an hour. It was simply a matter of raiding Aladdin's cave."

The first diamonds sold fetched £100,000.

National reconstruction in life and thought, art and culture, cannot and should not remain casual. It cannot and should not depend on chance or charity It must preserve the standards of its distinction and advance with the advancing times. The immense, almost infinite, possibilities of the Theatre as a dynamic power for national regeneration, are yet practically and systematically unexplored. The Theatre cannot any longer remain isolated from life and thought, art and culture, national and international. The screen and the stage, music and dancing, literature, painting, settings, scenic construction and costume-design and the various activities and thoughts of the Theatreland which mould and influence national education and endeavour—all demand now constant and systematic attention. These columns are meant to ensure that attention

The Passing Week

By Our Art And Dramatic Critic

BEST BRAINS, HARD WORK AND CAREFUL PLANNING

The clergy, I should rather say, even the clergy in England appear to have been effectively mobilised to safeguard the screen art and industry of the country. Rev. Benjamin Gregory speaking recently at the National Federation of Christian Workers, held at Kingsgate, London, about the cinema, said, he "looked forward to the time when there would be a national film institute which would put the great film industry under the control of the best and wisest brains."

• • • •

"If Elstree would refuse to take its cue," he warned, "from Hollywood and produce good, clean films founded on British traditions, we should capture the world market." Rev. Gregory wants "the best and wisest brains" to rescue the screen industry in England. He knows that they have been now rendered indispensable. The screen art and industry are no longer merely "national" affairs isolated from international competition. The international competition in the screen world is an unavoidable iron, live reality. Therefore Rev. Gregory would prepare the screen industry in England for capturing the "world market" in the only way it could be captured, by "the best and wisest brains" and by British tradition.

• • • •

We, in India, have not even begun to think of the "best and wisest brains." And, as to any Indian traditions that could give international distinction to our films. We have thrown them almost completely overboard. Our art and cultural distinctions have been all but choked up by "Oriental" mannerism borrowed from abroad and sentimental mythological verbiage.

• • • •

Compare Rev. Gregory's warning with the manner in which the film crisis in America is being fought out. Leaders of the American cinema industry met, says a Press message, at Hollywood about a fortnight ago, to "consider the precarious state of business and issue warnings of impending retrenchments.

• • • •

"Over expansion in time of prosperity and the introduction of talking films were blamed for the difficult position in which the cinema business finds itself to-day. It was estimated that complete recovery would probably require five years' hard work and careful planning.

• • • •

Over four hundred members of the Academy of Motion Picture, Arts and Sciences attended the meeting to discuss what they knew were the most critical months ever faced by the industry. Most of the speakers recommended "fewer and better pictures."

• • • •

Will the screen industry in India, unquestionably faced with a crisis and almost imperceptible future, realise what Elstree and Hollywood have realised? Will it recognise the urgent need for complete organisation for world-markets, for the "best and wisest brains," for hard work and careful planning? Hollywood is prepared to execute a programme of five years' hard work for recovery of its status and future. What is the programme the film producers in India contemplate?

GANGSTER FILMS

No Exaggeration Of Chicago Life

Are the American gangster films, which are flooding English cinemas, true to life? I have watched and listened to these gangster films; and I have watched and listened to the English audiences which watch and listen, too.

It is quite obvious that the English audiences just regard them as films. They don't believe that anything so brutal, so ghastly and so hideous could really take place in civilised America. And yet, these gangster films are entirely founded on newspaper reports of daily happenings in Chicago.

It isn't surprising that the American authorities frown at these films. They are bad propaganda for America, and bad for the reputation of Chicago. In 1933 Chicago is to launch the World's Fair, on which millions of dollars are being lavished. But will people flock from all parts of the world to a city that has a record number of murders every year? That is the question worrying big business in Chicago, (writes Holt-White in Pearson's Weekly.)

CHICAGO'S BANKRUPT.

Despite the lavishness of its preparation for the Fair, to-day Chicago is bankrupt. Capone's reign of lawlessness has almost ruined the world's third largest city Salaries of the teachers in the municipal schools have not been paid since April last. There is no money to pay the salaries of the fire brigade or the police, which provides a simple explanation of why Chicago is corrupt. No wonder that the comparatively innocent game of boot-legging has grown into a business of wholesale murder!

Edgar Wallace has an interesting point of view on Chicago gang life. He wrote "On the Spot" and "Smoky Cell". In those plays he showed how the American citizen was in the grip of fear.

He has no delusions about the gangsters. He probably understands the situation better than many of the American crime experts who have studied the activities of the gangsters. A short while ago I was discussing the position of Chicago with him and asked him what the city would possibly do to make the place safe for visitors during the World's Fair.

His answer was astounding.

"Chicago has got to have a truce," he said. "And the only way it can secure a truce is by making terms with Al Capone. They should make Al Capone Chief of Police."

SECRET SOCIETIES.

Since then Al Capone—against whom almost every crime in the calender is alleged—has been sentenced to fourteen years' imprisonment for income-tax frauds.

Despite this crushing sentence, Capone may yet get free. He has lodged an appeal, and, such is American law, it may succeed.

At the same time the police of the United States are waging a desparate war against all gangsters. But it is by no means certain that they will be successful. The recent murder of Jack Diamond, the New York gangster, shows how easily the police are baffled.

Two films I have seen recently are typical of American gangster life.

The first is "Bad Company, the story of a young attorney in love with the sister of a prominent business man. After her marriage the girl learns, to her horrr, that her husband is caught in the toils of the master gangster, "Goldie," and must serve as a gunman or die.

Believing, poor little fool, that she can save him, the girl goes to her brother, only to learn that he is the boss of a rival gang. And he can't get out!

That is the message of the whole film. Once in the toils of gangdom no man can get out. He must kill or be killed.

The killing is brutal and ruthless. The blood-lust comes up in Goldie. Rows of men are put up against the wall to be shot down with machine-guns.

The second gangster film I have seen recently is "The Secret Six". That is a story founded on an actual murder of a Chicago reporter who knew too much about the underworld. Six business men, with the assistance of an heroic Chief of Police, began he grim task of cleaning up the gangs. They were handicapped by corrupt State attorneys, bribed jurymen and murderers going free. In vain a just judge denounced the corrupt jury.

IT IS REALISTIC.

In the end law and order begin to triumph, but only after a fierce battle between police and gangsters.

"The Secret Six!" What a fantastic title! Only a film scenario writer could think of it. Yet the "Secret Six" are not the creation of a writer of sensational stories. These men actually exist, and they are doing a great work in the deliverance of Chicago from gangster rule.

"I have heard an English audience titter at the film of "The Secret Six." They didn't understand that it was an authentic, but only a partial, record of Chicago's agony.

Well, Al Capone is in jail for income-tax, the "Secret Six" are busy, and The World's Fair is due next year.

What is going to happen? Mr. Edgar Wallace is in America at present. His views will be interesting when he gets back.

A LINCOLN LETTER

Discoverer Charged With Forgery

ROME, (By Mail).

Giuseppe Leonida Capobianca, "discovered" of a letter alleged to have been written by Abraham Lincoln in 1853 to Macedonio Melloni, Italian scientist, has been arrested on charge of forging several medieval documents. Although the Lincoln letter was not on the list of forgeries, Capobianca's arrest has caused grave doubts concerning the authenticity of that document.

The alleged Lincoln letter became tht subject of a controversy on both sides of the Atlantic last November when Capobianca, in an article in Rassegna Storica del Risorgimento, presented the text and contended it was an authentic document. The letter supported Italian claims to sovereignty over the eastern coast of Adriatic Sea.

Doubts concerning the authenticity of the letter were immediately raised in the United States, but shortly afterward the magazine printed an article by its editor, Professor Eugenio Casanova, superintendent of State archives, in which the letter was up held in strong terms.

Scientists who have attacked Capobianca's "discovery" asserted to-day that his arrest for forgery would end arguments in behalf of Lincoln letter.

The "Lincoln letter" produced by Capobianca last November did not find any supporters in the United States. Henry Nelson Gay, American historian, contended that Lincoln in 1853 did not possess a knowledge of Italian politics sufficient to enable him to write such a letter, that there was no evidenee that Lincoln had even heard of Macedonio Melloni, and that the style of the letter was unlike any of Lincoln writings.

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Research In Cotton Industry

VALUE OF EXPERIMENTS IN SPINNING FROM DIFFERENT "MIXINGS"

(BY TEXTILE ENGINEER.)

Recently some interesting and very instructive bulletins regarding experiments in spinning have been issued by the Technological Laboratory of the Indian Central Cotton Committee. The general conclusions from the experiments conducted I should like to summarise as follows:—

Spinning of yarns from different mixings of Indian short and long staple cottons, treated on three different high draft systems and also the ordinary system to find out which system is more economical and suitable for the production of a desired yarn from a given mixing, reveals many important facts. It is earnestly desired that such experiments should always be welcomed and encouraged by those engaged in the textile industry, because the practice in India is that new machines are purchased or improvements introduced by the mills simply from the facts supplied by the machinists who may give attractive reports regarding efficiency and cost for the sake of business.

A DISADVANTAGE.

The position of India to a certain extent differs in this respect when compared with western countries. As inventions are not made in India, the mills have to depend on the facts supplied by the machinist's agents who in many cases do not understand the invention or improvement but confine their interest only so far as selling is concerned, at the cost of the mills. It is therefore necessary that an impartial judgment regarding the results obtained on any new invention by an organisation like a technological laboratory should ge made available. It is bound to be of an immense service to the Indian Textile Industry.

The conclusions drawn from these experiments are:—

(1) Twist as an aid for reducing yarn breakages is considered effective for short staple cottons spun on the ordinary system.

(2) Tape drive on ring frames gives decidedly better yarns.

(3) For coarser mixings the high draft system A (Leather band system) gives better results than system C (4—roller system) and for finer mixings C gives better results than A, so far as yarn breakages, yarn evenness, counts and strength are concerned. The performance of C over A in finer mixing, it may be conjuctured, may be due to the superior spindle drive (tape drive) in C.

(4) Spinning yarn on high draft systems with intermediate roving gives more or less similar yarns to those spun on the ordinary system. This method eliminates one process.

(5) So far as cost reduction is concerned it is found that a high draft system A or C would effect a saving of about 25 per cent. of better class of cotton in the mixing and yet obtain yarns of the same strength as the ordinary system.

I proceed now to make a detailed review of the bulletin entited "Application of different systems of high draft to mixings of Indian cottons." Technological Bulletin, series A, No. 19.

The experimental work on mixings of Indian cottons treated by the three different high draft systems and the ordinary system of spinning has been published in the above Bulletin of the Technological laboratory, of the Indian Central Cotton Committee. The work is interesting and should be read by one and all engaged in the Cotton Industry.

METHODS OF IMPROVING QUALITY.

In the introductory remarks the able Dr. Nazir Ahmed points out the methods of improving the quality of yarn in tensile strength, elasticity, Evenness, freedom from neppiness, etc. by the use of better class of cotton, by employing a higher degree of twist, of course, the former effecting the cost and the latter affecting the production, and thirdly, by improving the mechanical treatment to which cotton is subjected such as the exercise of a gentle and elastic control in the break draft region of the fly frames or the ring frame.

FLOATING FIBRES.

Then Dr. Ahmad proceeds to describe the factors responsible for producing irregularity of structure in yarn and concludes that the physical and chemical properties of fibres such as its thickness, clinging power, and natural wax, except the natural twist in the fibre are in favour of using relatively high drafts with long cottons. So far as the short fibres are concerned, they are "floating fibres" as they are quite free for the fraction of a second in the space between the two lines of rollers. It is further stated on page 4 "These floating fibres" on account of their vagrant movements and their disturbing effect on other fibres, are perhaps more culpable than any other single factor in producing irregularity in the structure of yarn.

It follows therefore that any device which succeeds even partially in bringing the "floating fibres" under proper control so as to lie them evenly with other fibres will materially help in producing a stronger yarn. This is essentially the principle underlying the construction of various high draft systems now in vogue. All these systems have this in common, that they attempt in one way or another, to bring the "floating fibres" under suitable control so that instead of causing derangement of other fibres, they become a sourse of strength."

SYSTEMS USED.

The following systems of high draft have been used to test the different mixings of cotton. The systems are classed as A, B & C:—

System A. is a modification of three-roller system and consists of a special middle pair of rollers the bottom one having special flutes. A light metallic cage which rests on the middle bottom roller guides two endless leather bands which hold and carry forward the roving. The lower band is driven by the middle bottom roller while the upper one moves by contect with the lower one. The system B. consists of three rollers as in the ordinary system but the top middle roller is replaced by two plain iron rollers.

The front roller is lighter and rests on the middle bottom roller. A special form of cap bar containing a long and oblique groove causes the back middle roller to lie well back on the

(Continued nn page 10)

Have you seen our "Silk Finish" varieties

of mercerised Poplins, Coatings, Cord Cloths, Suitings, Sarees, etc., in a host of designs and colours?

Pay a visit

to our following retail shops and the moment you touch them you will stop buying Silk piece-goods and other goods.

Because,

our goods equal any of the finest fabrics in the class that have been imported in India.

You will also see

full range of sorts in multicoloured designs in different sizes of dainty Teapoy covers, Table covers, Napkins, Towels, Bed covers, Handkerchiefs, fine Dhoties, Sarees, Mulmulls, Nainsooks, Voils, plain Longcloths, Twills, Drills, Satin Ducks, Satin Drills, Shirtings, Sucies, Tapestry and Curtain cloth, etc.,

CURRIMBHOY EBRAHIM & Sons, Ltd.

12-14, Outram Road, Fort, Bombay.

Opp- Swadeshi Market, Kalbadevi.

RETAIL SHOP AT:—Bhaskar Mansion, Corner of Sandhurst Road, Azad Bhuvan, Mandvi, Musjid Bunder Road.

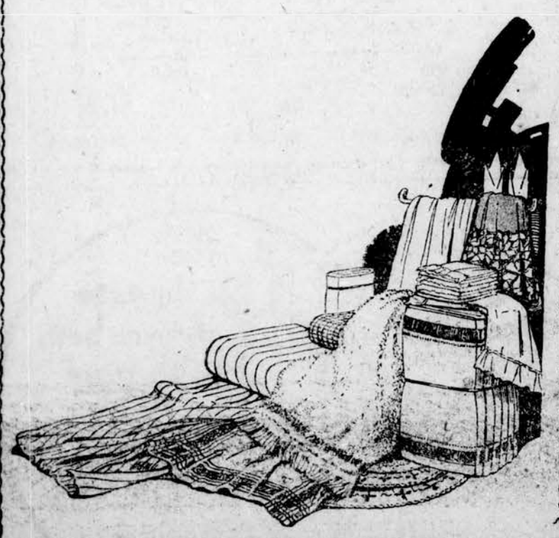
AGENTS:—

The Currimbhoy Mills.,
The E. Pabaney Mills.,
The Fazulbhoy Mills,
The Pearl Mills.,
The Crescent Mills,
The Kasturchand Mills..
The Bradbury Mills.,
The Indore Malwa United Mills.,
The Ceylon Spg. & Wvg. Mills., Co., Ltd.
The Osmanshahi Mills.,

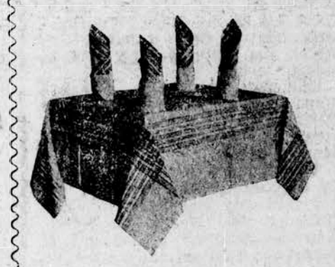
THE CURRIMBHOY GOODS ARE FAMOUS FOR THEIR QUALITY AND DURABILITY AT ECONOMIC PRICES.

The beauty of fine fabrics is acknowledged by everyone who is at all receptive to beauty in life.

"A thing of beauty is a joy for ever."



For the Tea Table.



See this charmingly simple Tea Table cloth with napkins to match.

The Table cloth costs only one Rupee and you get a dozen napkins for Rs. 2-2-0.

Imagine the pride with which you will be able to entertain your friends to tea; hear their pleasing comments on your good taste.

EDSU quality of course.

DON'T FORGET

WE ARE HOLDING A GREAT REDUCTION

SALE

All this week.

•

June 6th to 13th

•

Seize this golden chance to buy the famous EDSU materials at reduced prices.

Wonderful bargains are in store for you!

Is this "EDSU"? Oh! It's Lovely!

"EDSU FABRICS"

FORT, *9, Forbes Street, (opp: Greaves Cotton & Co.),*
FORT, *67, Esplanade Road, (opp: Bombay Club),*
BYCULLA, *Victoria Gardens Road, (opp: Richardson & Cruddas).*

CITY AND SUBURBS

TO-DAY.

Hindu—Jeth Shood 5 1988
Parsi—Deh 6, 1301
Muslim—Safar 4, 1351
Sunrise—6hr. 1m.
Sunset—7hr 15m.
Hightide—2-35, 15-35
Lowtide—8-25, 21-54

Phases of the Moon: First quarter 12th June, 3hr. 9 m. a.m. Full Moon 18th June 6h. 8m. p.m. Last quarter 26th June 2h. 6m. a.m.

DAILY AMUSEMENTS

EXCELSIOR THEATRE: "Over the Hill". Daily 6-30 and 10 p.m.
EMPIRE CINEMA: "Monkey Business". Daily 6-30 and 10 p.m.
EMPRESS THEATRE: "The Cuckoos". To-day at 6-30 p.m. only.
PATHE CINEMA: Lamington Road: Chas. Chaplin in "The Gold Rush." Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m. Matinee on Thursday and Friday 3-30 p.m.
RIALTO: "Dracula", Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
WELLINGTON TALKIES. Dhobi Talao: "East Lynne." Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m. (S. T.).
CAPITOL: "The Champ". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m

TO-DAY'S INDIAN RADIO PROGRAMME.

12 noon: Selection of Indian Gramaphone records; 9-10 p.m News in Hindi. 9-20 p.m. Classical and light music Bai Indirabai with Dattaram Parwather Sarangi.

LATE SIR DORAB TATA.

The Deccan Gymkhana was closed on Sunday last in memory of the late Sir Dorab J. Tata, Kt. who was the President of the Gymkhana for many years.

GOWD SARASWAT CRICKET CLUB.

A special general meeting of the Club will be held in the Saraswat Samoha Hall, near Cinema Majestic, on Sunday the 12th June at 9 a.m.

MAHILA SEVA MANDAL SCHOOLS.

The reopening after the summer vacation of the Industrial Schools for women conducted by the Mahila Seva Mandal of the Social Service League, Bombay, at Parel and Girgaon has been postponed till the 13th instant.

MANDVI WARD PEACE COMMITTEE.

Mr. B. N. Maheshwari, Joint Hon. Secretary, Mandvi Ward Conciliation Committee, writes that a meeting of the Managing Committee of the Mandvi Ward Conciliation Committee will be held to-day (Thursday) at 3 p.m. (S. T.) at Corporation Hall, Fort, Bombay.

YOUTH LODGE, THEOSOPHICAL SOCIETY.

Under the auspices of the Youth Lodge Theosophical Society, Prof. G. R. Rao, founder and president of the Hindu Spiritual Temple, Chicago, U. S. A., will deliver a public lecture on "American attitude towards India" on Saturday (11th instant) at 6-30 p.m. at the Lodge premises, Blavatsky Lodge Buildings, French Bridge, Bombay.

DEPRESSED CLASS FREE NIGHT SCHOOL.

The following is the list of donors who have helped the Dadar Sarvajanik Free Night School:—

Syt Ardeshir Godrej Rs. 100; Messrs. Narsidas Kashidas & Co Rs. 25; Shrimati Jayagauri Chhaganlal Kanuga Rs. 25; Dr. Chhaganlal Kantawala Rs. 25; through Mrs. Nandgauri Chhatrapati Rs. 25; the total being Rs. 20..

Messrs. Ramji Hansraj and Popatlal Govindjee have given books.

SOCIAL SERVICE LEAGUE, NIGHT HIGH SCHOOL

The Secretary of the above School writes:—

Out of 15 students sent up by the Social Service League Night High School for the Matriculation Examination, 7 have come out successful. Owing to the disturbances in the City the Night High School will open on 13th instead of on 6th instant.

POSTAL NOTICE

Mails for Seychelles, Lamu, Mombasa, Ibo, Chindi Dar-es-Salaam, Zanzibar, Tanga, Quilimane, Mozambique, Beira and L. Marquis per s.s. "Kenya" will be closed at the General Post Office at 12 noon on Wednesday the 15th instant.

Correspondence for Mauritius, Reunion, Madagascar Ports, Natal, Cape Colony and other places in South African will also be forwarded by this steamer.

AIR MAIL

BOMBAY, June 8

The Air mail which left Karachi on June 1 was delivered in London on June 7.

The airmail left Karachi for London at 8.30 this morning—A.P.

ROUND UP OF CITY "DADAS" BEGINS

(Continued from page 1)

with a knife on June 6 by some hooligans at 8 p.m. on the Sukhlaji Street while going to his house at Jacob Circle. He was removed to the J.J. Hospital where he succumbed to his injuries the same night.

His brother, who had read about Hansraj's death in the newspapers came to the morgue and identified the body.

SUSPECTS REMANDED

Alleged Loitering And Thefts

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

Six suspects were produced today before Mr. D. N. D. Khandalawala, Presidency Mayistrate, Third Court, for their remand to jail custody.

Dada Khandoo and Mahomed Hussein, two Muslims, were arrested by the police on suspicion. The first suspect was found loitering in Sutar Chawl Street, on Monday, at 10 p.m. The second was found near Jumma Masjid to-day, at 6 a.m. When questioned both of them could not account for their presence. At this place a man had been stabbed and a shop was broken open and looted.

The Magistrate remanded them to jail custody till June 21.

WATCHMEN SUSPECTED OF THEFT.

Two watchmen were arrested on Monday last, at 6-30 p.m. in connection with house-breaking and theft in a tailor's shop at Gunbow Street, later property valued at Rs. 133-12 was stolen, but nothing was recovered. The suspects were paid by many shop-keepers in the locality to keep a watch.

They were remanded to jail custody till June 15, as further inquiries were to be made.

JUNKIKAR STREET BURGLARY.

ECHO.

Abdul Kadar Sheikh Ahmed and Abdulla Sharfuddin were arrested, to-day at 6-30 a.m. as they were suspected of being concerned in the breaking open of a perfumery shop at Janjikar Street. To-day their rooms were searched and some stolen property is alleged to have been recovered.

The Magistrate remanded them to jail custody till June 22.

SIXTEEN MUSLIMS RELEASED ON BAIL

Sixteen Muslims who were rounded up on Tuesday by the Nagpada police on suspicion of their having taken part in the recent rioting were ordered to be released on bail in the sum of Rs. 100 and two surities for like amount till June 22.

43 MUSLIMS REMANDED

Forty-three Muslims who were rounded up by the police on Tuesday at Bhista Mohalla on suspicion of their having taken part in the recent roting were remanded to police custody by Mr. Oscar Brown, for fourteen days.

TWO HINDUS SENTENCED

For Rioting & Defiance Of Police Order

Janardan Ramji and Shiva Yanka two Hindu youths were placed before the Special Magistrate charged with rioting and wantonly and maliciously committing an illegal act.

The facts of the case are that the two accused on June 1 at about 10-30 a.m. threatened to assault Mr. Ramzan Thavar a flour shop-keeper on the Duncan Road if he did not close down his shop and also asked him not to sell flour to any Muslim customers. A Police Officer on duty was informed and both the Hindus were arrested. On a search being made Janardan had with him a big knife hidden in his waist.

The Magistrate sentenced them to pay a fine of Rs. 100 in default to undergo six week's rigorous imprisonment.

Janardan was sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 25 in default one week's imprisonment in addition to the above sentence for carrying a knife in contravention of the Police Commissioner's order.

MORE MISSING HINDUS.

The Hon. Secretary of the Hindu Relief Committee sends the following further list of missing Hindus:—

1. Ramakant Yeshwant Shete.
2. Narayanswami Murti.
3. Raghunathsingh Hakimsingh.
4. Ramaswami Madrasi (age 22-23).
5. Sakharam Keshava Shirawadkar (age 22-23).

CURFEW ORDER EXTENDED FOR ANOTHER WEEK

"Danger To Human Life" Still In Bombay

BOMBAY, June 9.

The Chief Presidency Magistrate, Bombay has issued the following (extension) order, today (Thursday) in view of the "serious nature" of rioting in the City:—

Whereas for some days past rioting of a very serious nature has been going on in several parts of the City of Bombay resulting in murder, grievous hurt and other injuries to the citizens lawfully employed and whereas there is danger to human life, health and safety and disturbance of the public tranquility and whereas I am of opinion that immediate prevention and speedy remedy are desirable, I hereby direct the residents, frequenters and visitors of the following places in the City of Bombay, to wit,

Girgaon Road; Kalbadevi Road; Shaikh Memon Street; Princess Street; Bhuleshwar Road; Thakurdwar Road; Abdul Rehiman Street; Dadyshet Agiary Lane; Fanaswadi; Vithalwadi; Old and New Hanuman Lane; Gaiwadi; Chandanwadi; Sonapur Lane; Bhendy Bazaar (whole); Sandhurst Road from Frere Road as far as Bhendy Bazaar; New Mahomedali Road; Dongri Street; Jail Road (East); Mazagaon Road; Babulla Tank Road; Chinch Bandar Road; Parel Road; Kolsa Mohulla; Nagdevi Street; Chuckla Street; Bhendy Bazaar Road (East); Carnac Road; Argyle Road; Frere Road; Mandvi; Dana Bandar; Samuel Street; Khand Bazaar; Musjid Bandar Road; Bhat Bazaar; Nakhoda Street; Pydhowni Road; Dontad Street; Mahomedali Road (North); Pydhowni Junction; Kalbadevi Road (West); Bhuleshwar Road (West); Bapu Khote Street; Kika Street; Jambli Moholla; Goghari Moholla; Falkland Road; Sandhurst Road (West); Kumbharwada; Khara Talav Road; Grant Road (West); Golpitha; Trimbak Purshram Street; Islampura; C. P. Tank Road; Duncan Road; Grant Road; Khetwadi Main Road; Khetwadi Cross Road; Khetwadi Back Road; Sandhurst Road (East); Kandewadi Road; Girgaum Road; Thakurdwar Road; Lamington Road; Girgaum Back Road; Ardeshir Dady Street; The whole of Kamatipura; Forjett Street; Foras Road; Tardeo; Grant Road (Play-House to J. J. Hospital); All the Streets between Duncan Road and Parel Road; Belassis Road; The whole of Madanpura; The whole of Ripon Road; Haines Road; Arthur Road; DeLisle Road; Byculla Station Road; Jacob Circle; Clerk Road; From Chinchpokli to Kala Chowki Road; Reay Road; Ghorupdev; Mazagaon Road; Dockyard Road; Mount Road; Victoria Road; Albert Road; Matunga Bhau Daji Road; Telangu Road; Bhandarker Road; Vincent Road; Parsi Colony; Khada Matunga; Wadala Road; Naigaum Cross Road; Sion Road; Antop Hill Road; Fergusson Road; Saw Mill Road; Currey Road; Globe Lane; Pharbhadevi Road; Tulsi Pipe Road; Carol Road; Cadell Road; Arthur Road; Worli, Bombay Development Department Chawls Road; Elphinstone Road; Sayani Road; Bhavani Shanker Road; Saitan Chowki; DeLisle Road Cross Lane; Dadar Road; Vincent Cross Road; Naigaum Road; Naigaum Cross Road; Wadala Street; Kala Chowki Road; Lalbagh; Supari Bagh Road; Old Government House Road; Sewri Road; Sewri Oil Installation; Mahim Badaar Road; Dharavi; Matunga Gopi Talao; Wanje Wadi.

to abstain for a period of seven days from the date hereof from walking, standing, loitering or remaining in or on any road, public thoroughfare, highway, street, lane, byelane situate within the limits aforesaid places between the hours of 10 p.m. and 6 a.m. (Standard Time).

JAMMED BETWEEN CAR AND WALL

Old Parsee Dies In Hospital

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

On Tuesday morning one Motabhai Nanabhai Shroff, an old Parsee, was jammed between the wall of a building and the rear part of motor car No. X4939 on Jamshedji Petit Street at Balaram Street, Grant Road. Both his legs were factured and he received other injuries all over the body. He was removed to the J. J. Hospital where he succumbed to his injuries this morning.

Mr. Nariman Mistry, who was driving the car with a temporary license, was trying to reverse his car, when it went out of control, ran over the footpath and dashed against the wall of Choksy Building. The deceased who was walking on the footpath was jammed between the wall and the car.

The inquest on the body of the deceased will be held on June 13.

Mr. Mistry, who was arrested on the spot, has been released on bail.

STONE-THROWING FROM MOSQUE

Muslim Youth Fined

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

"As there was grave provocation and the religious feelings of the Muslims had been wounded by the burning of the gate of Mosque, I take a lenient view of the offence of the accused," said Mr. Oscar Brown, Special Magistrate, Mazgaon, in sentencing Mahomed Ismail a Muslim youth to pay a fine of Rs. 100 in default to undergo two months' rigorous imprisonment for rioting and throwing stones at the Musjid bunder station.

STONE-THROWING FROM MOSQUE.

The prosecution case was that on May 16, at about 3-30 p.m. stones were being thrown from a mosque nearby on to the Masjid Railway station by some muslims. The stone throwing seems to be a sequel to the door of the mosque being set fire to by some Hindu hooligans a few minutes earlier. The stones continued pouring from the mosque for nearly half an hour. The Station Master immediately phoned up the Victoria Terminus for Police help. A Railway Police Sergeant and some constables came on the scene and warned the Muslims inside the mosque to stop throwing stone which went unheeded.

SHOT FIRED IN AIR.

The Sergeant thereupon fired a shot from his revolver in the air.

The stone throwing stopped immediately.

The Muslims that were in the mosque were produced before the Police. Eye witnesses of the stone-throwing identified Mahomed Ismail as one of those who were throwing stones.

"GONE FOR PRAYERS"

The Defence was that Ismail had gone into the Mosque to say his prayers and had nothing to do with the stone-throwing.

The Magistrate accepting the prosecution case sentenced the accused as above.

INDIAN MERCHANTS CHAMBER

Deputation To Police Chief ?

It is understood that the Indian Merchants Chamber intend to send a deputation to the Commissioner of Police regarding the disturbed conditions in the city.

STABBING VICTORIA DRIVER

Abdul Aziz, who was arrested on Tuesday at Kamatipura for having chased a Hindu Victoria driver and stabbed him with a knife was remanded to police custody till June 22.

STERLING-DOLLAR CROSS RATES

Latest Quotations

(Special Service for "The Chronicle.")

T. T. ON LONDON.
New York, June 8.

Previous closing	3.67 1/8
To-day's closing	3.67 1/2

T.T. ON NEW YORK.
London, June 8.

Previous closing	3.67 5/8
To-day's opening	3.66 7/8
To-day's closing	3.67 1/2

LATEST COTTON PRICES

(Cotton Information Bureau, 21, Ismail Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay).

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET.

OCTOBER
New York, June 8.

Previous closing rate	5.38
To-day's opening rate	5.35
Difference	—.03
To-day's closing rate	5.27
Difference	—.11

Broach expectation:—

July/August	Rs. 155
April/May (New)	Rs. 166

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.
OCTOBER
Liverpool, June 8.

Previous closing rate	3.93
To-day's opening rate	3.93
Difference	unchanged
To-day's closing rate	3.92
Difference	—.01

LONDON SILVER MARKET
London, June 8.

Silver ready	17
Higher	1/16
Silver forward	17
	unchanged.

Market: Steady.

BOMBAY MARKET
Bombay, June 8.

1st settlement	56	2	0
2nd settlement	56	4	0
3rd settlement	56	6	0
4th settlement	28	1	6

CITY MERCHANT BAILED OUT

Chotalal's Appeal To High Court

SEQUEL TO DEFIANCE OF POLICE ORDER

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

It is understood that a bail application was made by counsel for Mr. Chotalal Manilal, a pearl merchant before Mr. Justice Barlee in the High Court on Tuesday.

His Lordship, it is understood, ordered the accused to be released on bail on personal recognisance and a security of Rs. 500.

An application was also made before Mr. Oscar Brown, the Special Magistrate, for a copy of his judgment which was granted.

FOR CARRYING KNIFE.

It would be recalled that the accused was convicted on Tuesday by Mr. Brown for carrying a knife in contravention of the Police Commissioner's orders. The Magistrate suggested that the accused should give Rs. 250 in charity.

As the accused tried to bargain with the Magistrate, he was sentenced to one month's rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 100 in default one week's further imprisonment.

An hour after the judgment, counsel for the accused appeared in the court and said that his client was prepared to pay the amount in charity and appealed to the Magistrate to revoke the sentence.

MAGISTRATE'S "NO".

The Magistrate said that he could not revise the judgment which had already been passed.

An appeal was then preferred.

LOCAL TICKET FOR THROUGH

Impersonation Charge

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

Ramlal Hiralal, a Punjabi Hindu, was arrested by the railway police on Monday at about 3-45 p.m., while trying to take a refund on a railway ticket (Bombay to Amritsar), which the suspect, it wa alleged, exchanged for a local (Byculla-Bombay) ticket by impersonating a ticket inspector before Fojmal Sundersing, who had come to Victoria Terminus Station to see his wife and a relative off by the Punjab Mail on that day.

When Fojmal boarded the train, the suspect entered the compartment, and demanded tickets and the luggage pass from the complainant, who believing the suspect to be a railway servant, gave two tickets Nos. 884 and 885 (V. T. to Amritsar) and the luggage pass to the suspect.

While the complainant was busy accommodating his family in the compartment, the suspect exchanged one ticket for another and bolted. Subsequently the complainant discovered that ticket No. 884 was missing and another substituted, so he reported the matter to a travelling inspector.

In the meanwhile, the suspect went to the assistant master's office at V. T. and demanded refund on ticket No. 884. As the matter had been already made known to the authorities, the suspect was caught red-handed.

The suspect was produced today before Mr. D. N. D. Khandalawala, Presidency Magistrate, Third Court, Bombay who remanded him to police custody till June 10 on the application of the police.

SULTRY WEATHER IN KONKAN.

(By Mail.)

RATNAGIRI, June 7.

The weather in Ratnagiri has taken a sudden change and both days and nights are very hot. Although during the last few days clouds gathered in the sky and rainfall seemed imminent, the clouds were blown away by winds. Since June 1 there have been a few showers of rain but they have made the weather more oppressive. The total rainfall from June 1 is less than the normal rainfall at this time of the year. —A. P.

FREE EMERGENCY HOSPITAL

9,261 Patients Treated In Last 5 Months

The following number of patients were treated in the Outdoor Department of the above Hospital during the first five months of the current year, as noted below:—

Month.	Males.	Females	Children	Total.
January	1361	317	429	2107
February	903	335	648	1936
March	756	331	573	1660
April	911	326	503	1740
May	1396	148	274	1818
Total	5327	1507	2427	9261

ANGLO-INDIAN IN TROUBLE

Alleged Misappropriation Of Rs. 10,000

COMPLAINT & CROSS COMPLAINT

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

Dick John Wilson, an Anglo-Indian, formerly in the employ of Messrs. Weymss and Company, Bombay, was charged to-day with criminal breach of trust in respect of Rs. 10,423 belonging to the complainant, Mr. Macduff Weymss, proprietor of the aforesaid firm, before Mr. D. N. D. Khandalawala, Presidency Magistrate, Third Court, Bombay.

FOUR BLANK CHEQUES.

The case for the prosecution was that, accused was left in charge of the firm during the absence of the complainant, who sailed for England on March 30 1931. Before his departure, the proprietor had given to the accused four blank cheques to meet the demands on the firm during his absence. Complainant alleged that the accused got the cheques cashed and misappropriated over Rs. 10,000.

ACCUSED ABSCONDING?

On receiving information from the bankers that the funds had been exhausted, complainant returned to Bombay on December 25, 1931. He found that the accused was absconding. When the accounts were audited, defalcations were noticed. The accused was arrested at Rangoon on May 16, 1932, and brought down to Bombay.

CROSS-COMPLAINT.

Accused in the course of his cross-examination made several allegations against the complainant and asked for permission to file a cross-suit against the complainant to-morrow before the Chief Presidency Magistrate.

The accused also made an application to the court to stay the present proceedings, pending the disposal of his cross-complaint as what he intended to prove in that court was his defence in the present case.

400 BALES DAMAGED

Cotton Blaze At Sewri

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

A fire, which but for the timely arrival of fire engines would have spread all over the Sewri Cotton Green godowns broke out in one of the sheds on Tuesday evening. The shed belongs to Messrs. Gill and Company. Immediately an alarm was raised and fire engines from Byculla, Dadar, Babulnath, Tank and Sewree rushed to the scene and brought the fire under control by water pumps and hydraunts before it could spread to the other sheds.

The shed contained in all 2627 bales of cotton worth nearly Rs. 2,26,000. Due to the fire about 400 bales were damaged, involving a loss of about Rs. 16,000.

The bales were insured.

The cause of the fire is not known.

GOODS GO TO WRONG PLACE

Labour Cart Driver Suspect

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

Mohamed Imam, a Muslim driver of a labour cart, was produced in the court of Mr. I. N. Mehta, Presidency Magistrate, Girgaum Court, to-day. The police applied for a remand of the accused to their custody for eight days, which was granted.

The accused was arrested on Tuesday afternoon by the Maharbavdi police on a complaint made by Asoo Murji, a grocer, having his shop at Erskine Road, near Nil Bazar Chauki, in respect of a theft of goods valued at Rs. 95.

The complainant engaged on last Sunday a cart No. 1346 at Dana Bundar and loaded it with bags of what etc. and asked the driver to take the cart to his shop and unload the goods there. The wriver, however, instead of going to the shop disappeared with the goods.

Fortunately the merchant had carefully noted the number of the cart and also that of the driver from the license and filed a complaint at the Maharbavdi police station.

The police made inquiries and found out the owner and the licensed driver of the cart and put the latter under arrest. The accused was shown to the complainant but he (complainant) said that he was not the man who drove the cart in question on Sunday.

As further inquiries are yet to be made the police applied that the accused should be remanded to police custody for eight days.

The magistrate ordered that the accused should be released on a bail of Rs. 150 with a cash deposit of Rs 50.

BRING THE CHILDREN FOR THE 4 P. M. MATINEE

THE CAPITOL

Bombay's Leading Talkie House

DAILY AT 4, 6-30 & 10 P.M.

THE CHAMPION TALKIE OF THE YEAR THAT DWARFS EVERY OTHER PICTURE INTO A PYGMY!

KING VIDOR'S great production

PLANS OPEN.—FREE LIST SUSPENDED.—BOOK NOW.

TO-DAY MATINEE AT 4 P.M.

THE RIALTO

TO-DAY AT 4, 6-30 & 10 P.M.

THE MOST THRILLING AND MOST SENSATIONAL PICTURE OF ALL TIME!

DRACULA

What is the strange, awful lure of Dracula?
You'll find out when you see it!

PATHE CINEMA

SPECIAL CHANCE OF PROGRAMME

To-day & To-morrow

CHAS. CHAPLIN

in

THE GOLD RUSH
THE GOLD RUSH
THE GOLD RUSH

Synchronised with music and effects.

ONE OF CHARLIE'S BEST PICTURES

SATURDAY NEXT
THE BEAUTIFUL
BILLIE DOVE
AND
CHESTER MORRIS
in
"COCK OF THE AIR"

A United Artists Super.

Daily 6-30 and 10 p.m.
Matinee To-day & To-morrow 3-30 p.m.

THE NEW ERA SCHOOL

Gowalia Tank, Bombay.

The School RE-OPENS TO-DAY at 10-30 A. M. The School will work from 10-30 A. M. to 1-15 P. M. on the 8th, 9th, 10th and 11th, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday.

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE

THURSDAY, JUNE 9, 1932

A SMALL CONSOLATION

The judgment of the Full Bench of the Calcutta High Court in what is called the "Janasakti" case, deserves more than passing attention, as it has an important bearing on the publication of news by newspapers. In this case the Assam Government demanded a security of Rs. 1,000 from the publisher of "Janasakti", a Bengali weekly newspaper of Sylhet, for publishing an account of the alleged ill-treatment of ten satyagrahis by some policemen in February last. The order was made under the Indian Press Act, as extended by Section 63 of the Emergency Powers Ordinance 2 of 1932, on the ground that the news tended to create hatred of the Government and between the different classes of subjects under clauses (d) and (h) of the Ordinance.

POLICE NOT A CLASS.

The defence plea was that the news was published in the "bona fide" belief that it was true, without the least intention of exaggerating. The High Court held that the allegation made by the "Janasakti" was only about nine policemen, six of whom were constables and three officers, and there was no suggestion that their misconduct was a "part of a deliberate policy of repression." The paper had made no comment on the report at all, and had published the item as an ordinary piece of news. The Full Bench decided that the words were not covered by clause (d) of section 63 of the Ordinance, though they did not commit themselves to the view that in "no circumstances could an aspersion on any Police officer excite hatred or contempt of the Government or of the administration of justice or excite disaffection towards His Majesty's subjects." The Full Bench further held that clause (h) of Section 63 of the Ordinance was not applicable to the case as it agreed with the observations of Chief Justice Shadi Lal in the Rajpal case in that nine policemen did not constitute a class of His Majesty's subjects within the meaning of the term. In the result the High Court set aside the order of the Government of Assam.

DIFFICULTIES OF THE PRESS.

The many Ordinances have made it impossible for newspapers to perform the function for which they primarily exist, namely to publish the current news and comment on it, according to their lights, in the public interest. In this particular case the paper had no reason to doubt the news and it published it in the ordinary course of its business. But it is significant of the risks that newspapers run in their ordinary business that recently a paper was hauled up for publishing news sent by an accredited and Government-subsidised news agency and only escaped punishment by the fact that the printer and publisher was on leave at the time. It is preposterous to suggest that charges of misconduct against policeman could tend to "promote feelings of hatred between different classes" of subjects.

KEEP WITHIN THE LIMIT.

If the High Court had supported the contention of the Assam Government the conduct of newspapers, dangerous as it is at present, would have become impossible. The Ordinances afford a facile weapon to the Government for suppression of news about the doings of the Congress, but Government should at least keep within the very wide limits of the powers it possesses. The Government of Madras administered a warning to the "Swarajya" and complained that that paper was publishing "false and exaggerated accounts" of Congress events and "particularly the action taken by the executive authorities." As the publication of this news tended to bring the Government into "hatred and contempt" the paper was warned that it might be asked to give security. The Calcutta judgment makes it clear that where the publication of such news is 'bona fide' and does not in itself create hatred or disaffection there is no ground for action against a newspaper.

UNPARALLELED RESTRICTIONS.

It is quite possible that a newspaper may innocently publish exaggerated or even untrue news sent to it by a trusted correspondent about events taking place at a distance, but if newspapers, were to be punished on that account very little news could appear at all, as no paper would care to take the risk of publishing anything that it had not verified by careful enquiries. Such enquiries would be impossible for any newspaper to make in regard to every item of news it receives in its day-to-day business. The Indian press is under restrictions, which we believe exist nowhere else in the world and officials are protected against hostile criticism of their actions to an extraordinary and unparalleled degree. The publication of certain classes of news is also prohibited under the Ordinances, but there must be some sort of limit to the power of the Executive to restrict or penalise the publication, and it is a consolation, though a small one, that the Calcutta High Court has defined it.

Disappointed

The public would like to know something more about the reasons which actuated the Government in refusing a renewal of Father Elwin's passport beyond July 15. He had booked his passage to England for a three months' vacation which he has now been compelled to cancel. By their action the authorities imply that his return to India is not desirable in the interests of the Government, and that he ought to be kept out of India at all costs.

Father Elwin has taken no active part in politics, though like many Europeans, who are not blinded by colour prejudice and the superiority of the British brand of culture, he happens to admire the teachings of Mahatma Gandhi. He has done much good work in Poona by establishing, in collaboration with others, the Christ Seva Sangh, the members of which are vowed to practise what they preach. He has also written a book about Gandhiji. His visit to the North Western Frontier Province to see the rigours of the Ordinance rule with his own eyes is a matter of notoriety, as also that when his presence became known to the authorities he was at once ordered out of the Province, though not before he had seen enough to enable him to give the world a graphic impression of the conditions obtaining there.

But none of these, causes, singly or together, furnish any ground for refusing him the extension of his passport. Why is Father Elwin penalised? Is it because of his pro-Indian sympathies? While men of the type of Villiers and British correspondents whose activities are inspired by the most malignant anti-Indian bias are welcomed by the Government, men like Father Elwin are subjected to every kind of restriction the Government can lay upon them.

The tragedy of it is, that it is these men who enable Indians to believe that the British nation does not consist entirely of Imperialists, commercial exploiters and the swasbuckling special correspondents. They are the one link that holds the attenuated chain of Indo-British relations together. This arbitrary restriction of a British subject's right to move freely within the King's Dominions is a flagrant breach of the century-old laws of liberty of which Britishers used proudly to boast, but which now adorn the scrap heap of discarded principles. There is one consolation, however. If Government thought to rid themselves of an over-inquisitive and troublesome critic they have by their own action, ensured his continued presence in the country. And from the Indian point of view that is good.

IN CHASTENED MOOD

A leading Socialist journal in Britain wrote in mail week: 'Everyone in Ireland regards the Free State as a virtual Republic, and Mr. Thomas's threat to bar Ireland from any preferences at Ottawa will have the effect of swinging a mass of opinion to Mr. De Valera's side!' The passage of the Oath Bill in the Dail and the substantial support it has received in the Free State Senate, a body in which the British "National" Government hoped acute difficulties would be created for the measure, have had their effect in making Mr. Thomas change his mind about "threats." Not only did he give any, but he accepted the Free State President's invitation to come over to Dublin and to discuss personally "the difficulty between the two countries" in relation to the Ottawa Conference.

With the exception of the "Morning Post" the British Press shows its warm appreciation of the fact that favourable conditions for discussing the "difficulty" have now set in and this change in tone in the case of Fleet Street journals which continued to threaten, till only a few days ago, the Free State with reprisals, political and economic, if the Oath Bill were passed, is, indeed, significant. What is a "difficulty" for Mr. Thomas, is, however, no difficulty for Mr. De Valera. He is within his rights in advising the Free State delegation to Ottawa to state the position clearly regarding imperial preference. If Mr. Thomas expects that he will be able to persuade Mr. De Valera that the Free State delegation should play second fiddle to the British delegation, he is mistaken.

EXORBITANT CHARGES

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—A few years back Rs. 10 were charged for registering the Telegraphic addresses and Rs. 5 extra for the night deliveries at the other destination.

Systematically this necessary evil has now been brought to Rs. 30 in all. Under whose orders and which rules the officers of the Department alone know.

In time of depression when such fees should be really very moderate, some fertile brain has conceived this plan of touching the poor merchants, when the trade since last two years is practically nil.

For an increase of 50 per cent. in the first class postage the Americans have raised hue and cry. But who cares for the Indians, a subject people?

Is it any wonder if Bombay Merchants stop or discontinue registration to bring the Telegraph Department to its senses? There is a distinct down-fall in the number of messages. The inability to pay for annual registration is sure to bring down State revenue. Will the authorities wake up!—Yours, etc.,

A SUFFERER.

WHITEHALL TACTICS TO FOOL INDIA

Hoare's Manoeuvres And Lothian's Hopes

(From Our Own Correspondent).

LONDON, May 28.

The British public, where its imperial interests are concerned, becomes as credulous as little children. The Tory Press is busy making great political capital out of the Bombay communal riots and a large section of its readers swallow the dope it provides. The communal disturbance in Bombay will certainly will enable the Prime Minister to make with an increased air of confidence his decision on the Muslim and Hindu quotas for the legislature. He has already commenced deploring once again the necessity which compels him to adjucate between these rival classes.

CONVENIENT ARGUMENT.

He may point to these riots as an added proof of the need of sectarian electorates. As a matter of fact the argument act the other way. Those who have examined the problem in an impartial spirit have no doubt whatsoever that most unquestionably the establishment of these electorates had done more than any single factor to make the Bombay carnage possible. They have divided the people, as is admitted by the Indian liberals at the Round Table Conference, into two camps when there should be only one camp and that against British domination. They have promulgated the notion that in some mysterious way dogma is connected with politics. If continued they would make democracy impossible. In the words of the Montagu-Chelmsford Report, "they are opposed to the teaching of history; they perpetrated class divisions; they stereotyped existing relations, and they constituted a very serious hindrance to the development of the self-governing principles."

If the British government really takes a lesson from the recent riots, as the Left-wing Socialists leaders have already pointed out, it will have no difficulty in understanding that given the necessary universal education, given power into the hands of the people, with universal suffrage, the "communal" riots will become for ever impossible. Indians will follow in the path trodden by other nations in this marvellous twentieth century.

WHITEHALL SCHEMES

But Whitehall is engaged on a totally different policy. It is now planning for what is known as the instalment of provincial autonomy. Nonetheless though the Cabinet hesitated between two forms of constitution, provincial autonomy with so-called "Federation" or provincial autonomy with an autocratic Delhi, the balance has swung in favour of the second alternative. Neither form permits of any real self-government—independence is officially ruled out—it is for the imperialists merely a choice between two methods of domination. Federation, some argue, will definitely mobilise the Princes under the British standard; it will also secure the loyalty of the Moderates, that party of waverers torn between dislike of foreign rule and fear of the masses. British power will then outside its permanent base, the Army, be firmly secured by the Princes, the landlords, Muslims Communalists the Moderates, and the money lenders together with the dependents of these classes.

AFTER LOTHIAN'S RETURN

Such is the plan, but it has not proved easy to operate. Whitehall is finding it very difficult to rally a number of divergent groups whose only motive is self-interest. Great difficulties have arisen, ever since Lord Lothian returned from India, in the selection of the Princes to sit at Delhi. Whitehall has now first hand information that these reactionaries are divided into two parties those who, alarmed at the revolutionary movement in India, hasten to place their votes at British disposal, and those who, from sheer ineptitude, still dream that in this world of to-day they can rule at their pleasure as their ancestors ruled a century ago.

It has taken all the skill of the British diplomacy, working assiduously behind the scenes to impress on the latter in which way their true interests lie. Owing to these and other delays some reckon that as much as three years must elapse before "Federation" is in being. Such a delay must give even the diehards food for thought. The process of constitution-mongering cannot go on interminably and few will endorse the claim of those enthusiasts that with slight concession and a Round Table Conference every year it may be possible to rule India for ever.

Certain facts stare them in the face. Coercion has failed to break the spirit of the Indian people—more it is begetting in India only one mind, and that is deeply averse to allow the continued imposition of British domination.

A CONFESSION.

Therefore, some of the Imperialists are openly advocating giving a sop to the people of India in the way of Provincial autonomy, and "assuring" India that "Federation," will follow in the course of perhaps, two years. After all, as Mr. Benthall naivly confessed, the Moderates are without any following whatever; they are names and behind them nothing. It is, therefore, urgent and necessary not to delay a constitution merely in order to secure their support. From the imperialist stand-point, in spite of the brave and heroic statement of the Great Moghul at Whitehall the position in India, according to his Understudy, is growing worse.

Moreover in view of the possibility ardently wished for by the Tories, of making a great effort, with the help of France and Japan to launch an offensive against the Soviet, expediency requires that Britain should first call a truce in India. Accordingly a strong party calls for immediate autonomy in the Provinces with "Federation" in the shadowy background. The delay in the latter would indeed serve as an excuse for shelving Princes' scheme, which Sir Samuel Hoare dislikes.

LOTHIAN'S HOPES.

Amongst Indians in London there is a strong feeling against this plan. They knew that it is impossible for the Congress which has resisted the cajolery of MacDonald and his mock scheme of Federation to get trapped by what is plainly a truncated version. India which has stubbornly resisted the present repression cannot tamely accept the imperialist scheme and thus give up the struggle for freedom to play with toys in a nursery. But Lord Lothian is living on hopes. His hopes are India will become so immersed in elections to legislatures, without real power, that she will forget her sufferings, her hopes and her goal.

Notes of the Day

Failed To Protect.

The British politicians, particularly of the Tory hue have built large hopes on the success of the Ottawa Conference in the increased sales of British manufactures. Their idea obviously is that Great Britain should continue to manufacture goods for which the Dominions and Colonies should provide a ready market. But this hope is not likely to be fulfilled, according to a letter to the "Manchester Guardian" by Prof. John Satterly of Toronto University. "Canada would like on the other hand," he writes, "to pour manufactured goods into England and she will not reciprocate." Like other manufacturers the Canadian is selfish and the Government is with him. Instead of resulting in increased sales, the Professor believes that the Conference will end in "bitterness—the usual result of quarrels between relations." No Dominion or Colony, not even India, would allow British goods to be dumped to the prejudice of local manufacturers and Canada has already refused to afford such facilities to Great Britain. The Tories are banking a great deal on preference and tariff wall. But the latest figures of unemployed in Great Britain show a startling increase in the unemployed of 89,000 men over April. These figures have been steadily going up and obviously protection has failed to protect workers from unemployment and consequent misery.

Rank Poison.

Dr. Ambedkar's manouevres to mislead the public and the British Government into believing that the majority of the Depressed Classes favour separate electorates will receive a set-back from the All-India Depressed Classes Conference that is to be held in Bombay next week under the presidentship of Mr. M. C. Raja. This Conference, we are assured, will not be a sectional affair like the one held recently at Kamptee and packed with the adherents of Dr. Ambedkar. The Bombay Conference will be open to all sections and parties of the Depressed Classes and will, therefore, register the true opinion of the majority of that community. We feel confident that that opinion will be in favour of joint electorates. In any case those who are far-seeing and disinterested enough to realise the danger of further isolating the "untouchables" ought to shun separate electorates as rank poison.

Extravagant Salaries.

The British Indian Association of Calcutta representing the conservative element and properties classes in Bengal in its memorandum to the Bengal Retrenchment Committee points to the exaggerated salaries paid to the services in India. A Civilian starting on Rs. 600, with his many allowances, at the end of 20 years gets the maximum of Rs. 2,600, without mentioning the many prize posts which are at his disposal. In England the highest administrative class civilian gets £900 a year. In France the Prefect of Paris gets less than Rs. 500 a month, a salary at which an ordinary Deputy Collector would turn up his nose, while the average salary of junior Civil Servants there is about Rs. 125 per month. In Japan no Civil Servant gets more than Rs. 650 monthly, while the Prime Minister gets only Rs. 3,000, slightly more than the pay of a first class judge in the mofussil. In the Colonial Civil Service also the maximum is Rs. 1,500 per month. No doubt there are some prize posts with higher salaries, but these are few and far between.

Divide Et Impera!

The special correspondent of the "Times" in the Near East writes from Beirut: "It may be questioned whether the French exercise of the mandate (in Syria) would not be more fruitful if it were being used to accustom Christian and Muslim to live together in harmony in one territory instead of carefully separating the faiths and sects. The present arrangement is irritating to Muslims who complain bitterly that the French apply the system of 'divide et impera' and favour the Christians at their expense." Our Liberal contemporary the "Leader," rightly honours the "Times" for exposing France but expresses a doubt whether the "Times" would have shown similar enterprise "if the mandatory power had been one nearer home." We share the doubt

STALE "PULAO"

School Children Poisoned

NEW DELHI, June 8.

A tragic case of ptomaine poisoning is reported from the Civil Lines of Delhi. It is stated that a Mahomedan girl, who attended a marriage feast in her house, took "pulao" cooked overnight for her classmate in her school and gave it to eleven of her girl friends. The "pulao" having became stale caused ptomaine poisoning among all these girls, one of whom died last night and another is in a precarious condition.

Most of the girls affected are Indian Christians.

Dr. Sethna, health officer of the Delhi Municipality, in this connection has issued a warning to the public asking them to abstain from eating stale cooked food as in these days of excessive heat cooked food decomposes very rapidly and might result in ptomaine poisoning, as reported in the incident above.—A.P.

Tipsy-Cake

The "influential circles" where steps are being taken to call a conference of British and Indian Commercial representatives "with a view to ending the Indian boycott of British Goods" are evidently composed of super-optimists.

* * *

"This will involve the withdrawal of Indian merchants' support to the Congress" says the message. It might also involve the withdrawal of the support of Indian merchants by the Congress—that is if it were at all likely to happen, which it is not.

* * *

The report emanates from the "Daily Express" an example of whose journalistic ethics appeared in this column yesterday. So people in this country know what value to attach to it if Reuter doesn't.

* * *

Discriminating people will treat the rumour as a "dud" for two reasons. One because it is absurd in itself and the other because it comes from the Beaverbrook organ. It is extraordinary that Reuter should trouble to cable rubbishy rumours of this kind when he ignores so much news in England that would interest Indians.

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Or, perhaps, it's not extraordinary!

* * *

The issue of the new Indian Police Medal which has been instituted as a recognition of the services of the rank and file to the Government during the strain of the last two years, is to be limited to 200 annually. There are 200,000 men in the Indian Police Force. Rather a mingy recognition of such prowess with the lathi!

* * *

As the medal is to be conferred for "acts of gallantry and valuable services" we can imagine the type of announcement that will appear in the "Gazette."

I

SUKARAM LAXMAN, Constable, Bumblepore City Police.—During the Salt Raids, a Deputy Commissioner and some other officers were forced to use their canes on Congress volunteers who sat on the ground and refused to rise. While doing so they were jeered at by a large mob assembled near by. Sukaram Laxman, thereupon, rushed at the mob and felled two men and a boy to the ground with his lathi. This had the effect of dispersing the mob and saved the situation.

II

NABI BAKSH ALI BAKSH, Sub-Inspector, Tumblepore, District Police—While a trial of Congressmen was in progress at the District Magistrate's Court in Jumblepore, a large crowd of Satyagrahis pressed on the doors of the Court which had been closed and a pane of glass was broken, causing considerable apprehension to those inside the Court premises. Sub-Inspector Nabi Baksh drawing his revolver rushed out single-handed and fired three shots in the air. The crowd thereupon fled and apprehension was allayed. The Sub-Inspector sustained an injury to his thumb while handling his revolver for which he has already received compensation.

III

MONTMORENCY DE CRESPIGMY TRIGG—Sergeant Fumblepore City Police—While arresting a gang of liquor shops picketers Sergeant Trigg was surrounded by a large crowd of Congress sympathisers some of whom were armed with umbrellas. Holding three picketers with one hand, and his regulation cane with the other, Sergeant Trigg used the latter with such deadly effect that not a single individual within his reach escaped unhurt. He thus fought his way against heavy odds to the police van which came up in the meanwhile, with strong reinforcements. The Indian Magistrate who tried the case said he had seldom seen such villainous ruffians as the picketers appeared to be and congraglated Sergeant Trigg on an achievement which he said was "enough to make anybody's blood boil."

IV

EBENEZER ABRAHAM MAJORIBANKS, EZEKIEL, Deputy Commissioner, Gumblepore City Police—while taking some light refreshment in his office the Deputy Commissioner received a telephone message that a large procession of Desh Sevikas was marching towards Police-headquarters and the sepoys 'en route' hesitated to interfere with them as they were women, and were asking for instructions. Without a moment's hesitation Mr. Ezekiel after tidying his hair, left his tiffin, rushed to the spot and by his persuasive powers induced the ladies to disperse. For this act of gallantry, which averted what might have developed into an awkward situation he was publicly thanked by His Excellency the Governor and is now awarded the medal.

DO IT NOW!

If Liberals Mean Business They Must Take Their Stand Before It Is Too Late

By B. G. HORNIMAN.

It is notable that some distinguished members of the National Liberal Federation of India have now expressed themselves strongly against the proposal to introduce a scheme of Provincial Autonomy immediately and defer the establishment of Responsibility in the Central Government to a future date. The Hon. Sir Phiroze Sethna has lost little time in endorsing in equally emphatic language the protest of Sir Chimanlal Setalwad. He says the "policy of immediate partial advance without Central Responsibility will constitute a breach of faith."

"BREACH OF FAITH."

Sir Chimanlal said as much in so many words, but went a step further and said, Liberals would refuse to work such a scheme. Sir Phiroze Sethna has not said this, but it is the natural corollary of his statement that it would constitute a breach of faith and be entirely unacceptable to any section of opinion in the country. Sir Phiroze refers to the welcome views "so ably and forcibly expressed by Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru and Mr. Srinivasa Sastri" and declares that what they have said "portrays what is felt by the great majority of Indians including what one may call the Right Wing of the Congress." So we may take it that all these distinguished ornaments of Indian Liberalism are in line. They are not going to accept any scheme which does not endow India with full Responsible Government at the Centre as well as in the Provinces and give it full effect without any delay.

IMPRESSIVE UNANIMITY.

All these gentlemen, I think I am right in saying, are past Presidents of the National Liberal Federation for India and their unanimity is impressive and should carry great weight, not because they have any large following in the country, but because they are the men who have put their faith in the Government, co-operated with them from the beginning in the Round Table Conference, accepted all their assurances and promises and been recognised in return as the representatives of the stable interests of the country and the "creme de la creme" of political wisdom, of sober and moderate opinion. They have placed all their confidence in the Government and they have the right to claim that the Government, which has leaned on them for support and carried its policy along with their help, should not let them down.

SILENCE OF CHINTAMANI.

But I am wondering whether there is a "fly in the ointment" somewhere and whether that fly is not a pretty big blue-bottle. While all these past-Presidents of the Federation are declaiming with such emphasis against the suggestion of Responsible Government by instalments why is the loud-speaker silent? Surely, it is somewhat anomalous that Mr. C. Y. Chintamani, who is the President of the Federation for the present year, is preserving a sphinx-like silent amidst all these alarums and excursions in the councils of the party.

MARKING TIME.

Mr. Chintamani has recently concluded his labours with the Franchise Committee. He has appended his signature to the Report, though it does not go as far as he thinks it ought to have gone. He has been busy since in pouring out encomiums of the work of the Committee and the able and distinguished services rendered by himself and his colleagues. But, surely, he is not blind and deaf to what is going on around him. Until he speaks, or at least until he calls his Council together and asks it to register the opinion of the Federation we have no right to assume that the Federation is committed to the views expressed by four individual members, however distinguished and influential. Moreover, Mr. Chintamani's silence taken in conjunction with the uncompromising declarations separately and spontaneously emanating from his colleagues suggests that he is not prepared as yet to commit himself to the views they have expressed.

But the Federation as a body cannot mark time if it means to justify existence, even if it suits Mr. Chintamani to do so. It is due to the public that it should without delay endorse the opinions so strongly expressed by four of its most prominent members and let the public know where it stands and what it means to do.

NOW IS THE TIME.

If the view of the Federation as a whole is that of Sir Chimanlal Setalwad, namely, that Liberals will refuse to work a scheme which confers only Provincial Autonomy and defers Central Responsibility, it will completely stultify itself and give away the whole position by remaining officially silent at this juncture. It is no good waiting for an official declaration from the Government, for by that time the mischief will have been done. If the Liberals, as a party, mean to boycott such a scheme, the time to make their declaration is now, so that the Government and the country may know exactly where they stand and that they all stand together.

It is possible that a bold and uncompromising declaration may have some effect and cause the Cabinet to think a second time before they go forward with the plan they have now ready, cut and dried, to present to Parliament.

NO TIME TO LOSE.

There is no time to be lost, for there is no doubt as to the intentions of the Government to let the Liberals down, and all the other confiding people who have banked all their political stock on the promises of the Prime Minister. It is futile for Sir Phiroze Sethna to call up the assurances given by Mr. MacDonald to the Conference. He will find in all this canny Scot's declarations something that sounds like a promise, but is not one. Mr. MacDonald himself, as has been recently recalled, once enunciated the principle of safety in politics as never to make a promise but always to let the other people think you are about to make one. And he might have added, "or actually making one."

NOT A PROMISE.

When this proposal of making a start with Provincial Autonomy was put before the Conference and turned down by Sir Phiroze Sethna and his friends, Mr. MacDonald dealt with the situation in his usual adroit fashion. He said:

"But it is clear that a partial advance does not commend itself to you. You have indicated your desire that no change should be made in the constitution which is not effected by one all-embracing statute covering the whole field and his Majesty's Government have no intention of urging a responsibility which, for whatever reasons, is considered at the moment premature or ill-advised. It may be that opinion and circumstances will change and it is not necessary here and now to take any irrevocable decision."

WHERE IS THE PROMISE?

Sir Phiroze Sethna may find a "definite assurance" here, but he is a simple, confiding Liberal and the Liberals pass from failure to failure in politics by their gushing acceptance of anything that is offered to them in smooth and plausible phraseology as a promise or a "definite assurance."

Personally, I find it impossible to understand what the Prime Minister meant by "urging a responsibility," but it is quite evident that he had no intention of committing himself to anything, and to avoid the least possibility of it he put in the phrase, "it may be that opinions and circumstances will change." Circumstances have changed. A Tory majority has replaced an anti-Tory majority in Parliament, and Mr. MacDonald by an adroit feat of political acrobatism has swung over with it, and can only keep his balance by changing his opinions. When Hoare and his Die-Hards say "Turn!" Mr. MacDonald turns and he has already turned.

UP THE LIBERALS!

That is a hard fact, the Liberals must make up their minds to accept. The Prime Minister and the whole Cabinet are committed to the new plan. Those who have followed everything that has been written about it in these columns and in the news columns of the "Chronicle" know what it is. If the Liberals are not going to stand for it, let them come out with a bold official declaration on the lines of Sir Chimanlal's uncompromising assertion that they will refuse to work such a scheme. It may, as I have said, make some difference. It may be, though I am doubtful, that the Secretary of State does possess some little grain of political wisdom in his mental composition and will realise the utter folly and futility of trying to force on the country a scheme that even a Liberal will not touch with a barge-pole.

But, if any time is lost, the Liberal Federation will find themselves faced with a 'fait accompli,' and then will come the usual process of wheedling and cajoling, the dangling of political bribes, the subtle influences, the persuasions to accept half-a-loaf as better than no bread, and the temptation of posturing and performing as ministers—and prime-ministers!—in self-governing provinces and all the other allurements, material, political and ornamental, which the Liberals have never been able to resist. It may be that Sir Chimanlal and Sir Phiroze Sethna will hold their ground, but others who have yielded in the past to the allurements of personal patronage and self-aggrandisement will be ready to come forward and fill the breach.

DO IT NOW!

If protest is to be effective it must be made now in uncompromising terms from which there can be no going back.

OVER 3000 WORKERS IDLE IN HUBLI

Management Declare Lock-Out A Month Ago

LEADERS GAGGED

HUBLI, June 4.
(From A Correspondent)

To-day the volunteers of the Union, Sitaram, women volunteers, Devacca, and other 7 volunteers have been arrested and remanded for picketing the Bharat Mills during strike. Over 3,000 workers are idle as a result of the lock-out declared by the management for over a month. Picketing was continued yesterday and to-day very vigorously and most peacefully with fresh volunteers enrolling themselves. After the arrests of the above volunteers the Union passed protest resolutions and condemned the action of the management.

WORKERS LEADERS GAGGED.

The Assistant Magistrate First Class has issued the following notifications to the President, Mr. P. R. K. Sharma, to the Vice-President Mr. K. B. Dundur, to the General Secretary Mr. M. N. Munavalli, to the Secretary Mr. Kulkarni and to the Treasurers Messrs. Malkajppa and Abdul Rahim:—

Notification under section 42 of the Bombay District Police Act, Act 4th of 1890.

Whereas it been made to appear to me that you and number of other persons who are either members of the Textile Union or its sympatnisers are about to meet or assemble in Hubli for giving public utterances of cries, singing of songs, delivery of harangues use gestures or mimic representations and in my opinion inflame animosity and nostility between different classes or incite to the commission of an offence to a disturbance of the public peace or resistance to or contempt of the law or of a lawful authority, in order to prevent willing workmen from going to work in the Bharat Mills, Hubli, I. G. V. Kalkoti Resident Magistrate, F. C. Hubli do hereby order and prohibit the holding of such meetings or assemblage for the above said purpose in the town of Hubli and assemblage of persons for the purpose of picketing etc., within the radius of one furlong from the said Bharat Mills Hubli for a period of two months from to-day 3-6-1932. Given under my hand and seal of the Court this 3rd day of June 1932."

The volunteers are remanded and they will be tried on the 6th instant. Meanwhile the above notifications have been served on the office-bearers.

Messrs. Abdul Majid, G. K. U., Bombay and L. S. Iyer, from Bangalore Labour Union are in the town and have been banned from delivering public speech in connection with Trade Union movement.

Sympathisers of the Union like Mr. K. S. Pathi and others have been also banned from public speeches on Trade Union Movement.

The workers who have passed resolutions in more than 15 to 20 meetings for the change of the present management are quite calm and peaceful and determined to carry out the mandate of the Union.

PUBLIC SCHOOL FOR INDIA

Society Meets In Simla

SIMLA, June 8.

The fourth Annual General Meeting of the Indian Public School Society was held to-day Sir Joseph Bhore presiding.

Among those present were Sir Frank Noyce, Sir Jogindrasingh Malik Ferozekhan Noon, Dr. Hyder, Mr. A. Kirke-Smity, Mr. Rama Rao, Mr. S. A. Hydari and Mr. R. S. Bajpai.

"The meeting approved of Sir Joseph Bhore's proposals for an early move forward in the matter of starting the school. To that end, a Building Sub-Committee has been constituted which is to report to the Society by November 1 this year.

This Sub-Committee will prepare plans and estimates of the School for approval of the Society In the meantime, it is proposed to make strenuous efforts to collect the balance of the promised contributions amounting to some eight lakhs and to invite new subscribers. The amount actually realised and invested so far is about Rs. 12 lakhs. It was also decided that in the temporary absence on leave of Sir Joseph Bhore, Sir Frank Noyce should act for him and that Mr. Hydari should be appointed as the Secretary to the Board of Management.—A. P.

IF DISCHARGED YOU CAN APPEAL!

Government Explain Railway Court's Findings

'MODUS OPERANDI' OF THE "AXE"

The following communique has been issued:—

In August last year, the Governor-General-in-Council, in exercise of the power conferred by Section 3 of the Trade Disputes Act, 1929, appointed a Court of Enquiry in connection with a trade dispute between the State-managed and Company-managed railway administrations and their respective workmen regarding the scheme of staff retrenchment adopted or to be adopted on the said railways, with instructions to enquire into the following matters:

TERMS OF REFERENCE

(1) Whether the retrenchment has imposed improper conditions of work on the staff still employed;

(2) Whether the terms allowed to the staff that has been discharged are inadequate or unreasonable;

(3) Whether having in view the limitations imposed by the commercial management of railways, the fullest regard has been paid, when discharging the staff, to the following alternatives—the stoppage of recruiting, the operation of normal wastage, working short time, the retirement of staff taking their gratuity and provident fund, or the transfer of individuals to other departments or other railways on similar or even reduced rates of pay;

(4) Whether there has been victimisation or favouritism in discharging establishment; if so, whether this can be avoided and how; and

(5) Whether staff discharged on the ground of retrenchment can or should be given any assurance of re-engagement on recruitment being resumed.

COURT'S FINDINGS.

The Government of India now desire to state in brief, for the information of the public, the findings and the conclusions and recommendations of the Court and the action they have decided to take thereon.

With regard to the first of the issues referred to the Court of Enquiry, the Court's finding on the evidence led before it is that the retrenchment has not imposed improper conditions of work on the staff still employed, save in two minor instances of signalmen at Parel and porters employed in connection with train indicators at Mahim. The Railway Board have drawn the attention of the administration concerned to these cases and asked that steps may be taken to put the matter right.

With regard to the second, i.e., the adequacy or otherwise of the terms allowed to the staff discharged, the Court recognizes that this is really a question of finance.

WORKSHOP "DEVICES."

With regard to the third term of reference, the Court is satisfied that in making the retrenchment due regard has been paid to the stoppage of recruitment, normal wastage and retirement of staff taking their gratuity and provident fund. As regards transfers to other railways or other departments of the same railway, the Court recognizes that inter-railway transfer are not a practical proposition, while inter-departmental transfers are limited by the 'category' or 'trade' difficulty. With regard to short time, the Court finds that "short time is essentially a workshop device, and has been put in force in nearly all the workshops of the administrations whose retrenchments" it has examined and further agrees with the witnesses on the point that "working short time can only be a temporary expedient, and that when there are no signs of a probable early increase of the volume of work to be done, the alternative of a reduction of staff by discharge is preferable." Taking short time in its wider sense, the Court refers to certain expedients for spreading work so as to minimize discharges and observes that they have not all been adopted in the various administrations while compulsory leave without pay and absence from duty on half pay were enforced on certain railways.

ALLEGED HARDSHIPS.

With regard to the fifth term of reference, the Court heard a number of individual cases of alleged hardship and in paragraphs 266 to 279 of the report are given two lists, List A recommending the reinstatement of 80 men and List B suggesting the re-examination of 68 cases with a view to the reinstatement of deserving persons. While dealing with the points raised by the All-India Railwaymen's Federation in connection with this terms of reference, the Court recognizes the necessity, in the conditions now prevalent in India, of making suitable provision for maintaining a percentage of each community in the service.

"WAITING LISTS."

With regard to the fifth term of reference the Court finds that the suggestion made in it has been carried out on all the administration though in some cases those discharged for inefficiency or "least efficiency" have not been entered in the waiting lists. The Court recommends that those retrenched for short service only should be given an assurance of re-employment when recruiting is resumed but suggests that 'it would probably be just to retain' on the waiting lists men who were discharged as being "least efficient," since this category was not very clearly demarcated or understood in the retrenchment of 1931. The Court further recommends that men on the waiting lists should ordinarily be recalled in the inverse order in which they have been discharged.

PLEA FOR REINSTATEMENT.

It will be noticed that the main recommendation of the Court is regarding the reinstatement of 80 men named in List A appended to paragraph 266 of the Report and the re-examination of 63 other cases with a view to the reinstatement of deserving persons. The Government of India have instructed the Agents of the State-managed railways, and invited the Agents of the Company-managed railways, to reinstate such employees who were discharged or demoted as a measure of retrenchment as are named in List A, whether vacancies exist or not, and to investigate the instances mentioned in List B with a view to similar action being taken in respect of deserving cases.

GOVERNMENT APPROVES.

The Government of India are not in all cases aware of the precise grounds which led the Court to make its recommendation regarding the reinstatement of persons included in List A. They desire therefore, to make it clear that they have accepted this recommendation not on the merits of each case but out of a desire to give effect to the recommendations made by the Court as far as possible and that such acceptance will not commit railway administrations to taking similar action in respect of other employees who have been demoted or discharged. These will be recalled, as vacancies occur, in accordance with the recommendation in paragraph 412 read with paragraph 347 of the report.

AN EXPLANATION.

The instructions regarding the reinstatement will not apply to employes in List A who were discharged or demoted otherwise than as a measure of retrenchment, e.g., on grounds of superannuation or for definite misconduct, but each such case on the State-managed railways shall be reported to the Railway Board who will re-examine it upon its merits while the Agents of the Company-managed railways will be invited similarly to re-examine such cases on their respective railways.

The Government of India are also prepared to arrange for the inclusion of workshop employees in the waiting lists, but in this connection they desire to make it clear that the prospects of re-employment of such employees are extremely remote.

RETRENCHMENT.

The Government of India have given careful consideration to the recommendation of the Court that surplus employees should be discharged in accordance with the simple rule of length of service within each appropriate unit. They believe that the retrenchments already made have gone far in eliminating the inefficient. Having regard to this consideration, they have decided to accept the recommendation of the Court so far as the retrenchment now authorised is concerned, subject to such adjustments as may be necessary to maintain the proportions of the various communities approximately at the levels at which they stood prior to retrenchment. They also propose to invite the railway administrations to consider the desirability of framing supplementary instructions with a view to ensuring uniformity of procedure within each railway.

DISCHARGED MAY APPEAL.

The railway administrations will further be directed to appoint a commitee or committees to consider appeals from employees discharged or demoted, which are submitted on the ground that such discharge or demotion is in contravention of the instructions laid down by the Board or the Agent. Such appeals may be submitted through recognised unions if the appellants so choose.

VOLUNTARY RETIREMENT.

With a view to reducing the number of employees to be discharged, steps have already been taken to allow voluntary retirements on terms similar to those allowed to men discharged. With the same object it is also proposed to give the Agents of Railways the discretionary power of adopting other expedients for spreading work as far as may be practicable having regard to the conditions obtaining on each railway, in order to reduce the number of discharges.

Subjects to the above the principles to be laid down for regulating the impending retrenchment will be similar to those in the last year's retrenchment.—A.P.

TO DEAL WITH BOYCOTT!

"Influential" Move For Conference In Britain

ANDREWS' PLEA FOR REFORM IN INDIA

LONDON, June 8.

Influential circles are taking steps both in London and in India, according to the "Daily Express" to call an early conference of commercial representatives of Britain and British India with a view to ending the Indian boycott of British goods. This will involve withdrawal of Indian Merchants' support to the Congress.

QUEST FOR PEACE

Since his arrival in England last month Mr. C. F. Andrews has had interviews with important persons including Sir Samuel Hoare, Lord Sankey and Mr. Ramsay MacDonald at Lossiemouth.

He urged the desirability of peace in India by conciliation.

SERIOUS POSITION

Mr. Andrews, interviewed by Reuter, said that the position was so serious that conciliatory negotiations should be attempted before the expiry of the ordinances.

DISPENSE WITH R. T. C.

He urged as time was the essence of the situation an agreement might be reached to dispense with the further meeting of the Round Table Conference, and a new reform bill, incorporating central responsibility and provincial autonomy, should be immediately taken up and introduced in Parliament in November.

ALL-INDIA MUSLIM CONFERENCE

Working Committee Meets At Simla

SIMLA, June 8.

The Working Committee of the All-India Muslim Conference met here this afternoon and among those present were Sir Abdur Rahim, Dr. Shafat Ahmed Khan, Syed Murtaza Sahib, Syed Habib Mufti Mohamad Sadiq, Mr. Hussain Imam and Maulana Shafee Daoodi. The agenda of the meeting included the consideration of the Lothian Committee Report, the Glancy Committee Report, the Percy Committee Report and the Alwar Riot.—A. P.

Ahmednagar's 72nd "Dictator" Jailed

(From Our Correspondent)

AHMEDNAGAR, June 8.

The 72nd "Dictator" of Ahmednagar District Congress Committee was sentenced to three months' rigorous and Rs. 20 fine or one month more under the Criminal Law Amendment Act for presiding over a meeting yesterday.

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FINANCIAL NOTES

MARKET AND NEW LOAN

3 1/2 Per Cent Decline—How Will Surplus Be Used?—India And Ottawa

(By Our Finance Expert).

After the announcement of the new loan a decline in long-dated securities was anticipated in these columns and now one will find that 3 1/2 per cent paper has declined by one rupee. This anticipation was not liked by bulls who argued that the yield, even at the rate ruling at the time of issue of the new loan, was satisfactory and there was no justification for a decline. In speculative activities one has to make some allowance for sentimental effects. Expectations of lower Bank rate had built up a fairly large long interest in this scrip and to this extent the technical situation was weak. The announcement of the new loan left no hopes of selling at a higher price as all prospective buyers will prefer to buy the new issue. This cessation of buying is mainly responsible for the present weakness, otherwise 3 1/2 per cent around Rs. 62 is a good purchase.

25 CRORES EXPECTED

The total subscription for the new loan is expected to reach the anticipated amount of Rs. 25 crores and on the first day total applications amounted to Rs. 7 crores. For the first day the amount applied can be called satisfactory because on the last days there will be large applications against Treasury Bills.

WHAT WILL THEY DO WITH IT?

The Government have to pay Rs. 14 1/2 crores on the Maturing Bonds of 1932, and it is not known whether the surplus Balance will be utilised against reducing the floating debt of Treasury Bills. The finance member is taking every opportunity of collecting money by fresh borrowings, but the additional borrowing increases the burden of the tax-payers. It has been the fashion with Governments for the past few years to carry on the costly Government machinery by borrowings. There is always a limit to everything but if the present policy is to be pursued year after year, naturally it will affect the credit. People invest their earnings in Government Securities with a view to get regularly interest and because of safety, otherwise there are industrial concerns which give better interest with less security. It is always safe to borrow only needed money and not because money is available.

CRISIS EFFECTS ON EXPORT.

Financial troubles and political uncertainties in the Central Europe will have considerable effect on our export trade. We are exporting large quantities of oilseeds, rotton and other raw products to the Central European countries. As long as the present demoralised state continues in Central Europe there will be no export enquiry from that quarter and accumulations of stocks in Bombay and elsewhere in the country will have a depressing effect on values.

EXPERTS FOR OTTAWA

The Imperial Conference at Ottawa will not be represented directly by the Lancashire cotton trade but several leading cotton men are expected to go in an advisory capacity. Mr. J. H. Rodier, a prominent Indian shipper, has been appointed to be the head of the special cotton delegation. Mr. H. G. Hughes, director of the Joint Committee and of the cotton trade statistical Bureau is to act as secretary. The appointment of the head of the delegation is significant and naturally he will do everything to increase Lancashire exports of cloth to this country. The decisions arrived at in Ottawa will have an important effect on our textile industry but so far there is announcement on the part of our mills to send a delegation in the advisory capacity. Our Mills at the moment have to meet the Tariff Board but they must not minimise the importance of Ottawa Conference.

Britain has given preferance to Indian tea but Indians have not much direct interest in tea estates. It will be very useful for those who are concerned directly with Ottawa Conference to study the details of our tea trade and find out who own tea estates. Advantage thus received by owners of tea-estates must not be set off against loss on other important industries. It is no use to pay Peter and rob Paul.

CONGRESS PICKETS JAILED

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

Mr. D. N. D. Khadalawala, Presidency Magistrate, Third Court, Bombay, convicted two Congress volunteers for picketing at the entrance of the Mulji Jetha Market yesterday and sentenced them to six months' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 25, in default six weeks' further imprisonment.

Another volunteer was convicted under section four of the Picketing Ordinance by the same Magistrate and was awarded four months' rigorous imprisonment.

A juvenile was sent to the Children's Home at Matunga.

One Hindu youth, who was arrested for alleged directing of picketing at the Moolji Jetha Market, was discharged by Mr. Khandalawala, Third Presidency Magistrate.

The accused stated that he had gone there to buy cloth and called a Congress volunteer in the dock as his witness. The volunteer stated that the accused had come there to buy foreign cloth and that witness had requested him not to do so. The police, however, arrested the accused along with the witness and another volunteer.

Two Hindu youths were convicted for selling copies of the "Congress Bulletin" by the Third Presidency Magistrate, and sentenced to four months' rigorous imprisonment.

One of them was alleged to have been receiving money, while another boy, who could not be arrested, was selling copies of the "Congress Bulletins". Money was found on his person at the time of the arrest.

MARKET CLOSED

As on previous two days the gates of the Moolji Jetha Market were opened at 11 a.m. when a batch of four Congress volunteers dressed in their uniforms appeared on the scene and posted themselves at the gates of the market. They were quickly put under arrest by the Princess Street Police, who were present at the place.

Although the gates remained open no merchant entered the market and consequently all the shops inside remained closed.

Calcutta Share Market

CALCUTTA, June 8.

Jute shares opened with further weakness owing to weaker hesian market and less support from bazar operators. There was no improvement at close. Coals remained dull and neglected without much business passing. Teas were featureless. In the miscellaneous section Indian Standard Wagon (ordy) showed slight improvement over their last quotation while others showed no change. Government Securities were quiet. The following were the closing quotations.

Securities.—3-1/2 per cent paper 61-14, 5 per cent. Bonds 1933 100-7 5 per cent. Loan 1945|55 100-11, 5 per cent Bonds 1932 100-11, ditto 1933|36 100-10.

Cottons.— Kesoram 2-14, New Victoria ordy. 1-8.

Coals.—Bansdeopore 6, Bengal 200, Burrakur 2-14.

Jutes.—Anglo-India ordy. 200, Auckland ordy. 123-8, Bally ordy. 78, Barnagore 77, Budge Budge ordy. 200, Champdany 78, Cheviot 128, Clive ordy. 16-6, Dalhousie ordy. 228|8, Fort Gloster 300 ditto pref. 106, Gourepore ordy. 181, Howrah ordy. 26-6, Kamarhatty ordy. 248, Landsdowne ordy. 78, ditto pref. 76, National 14, Presidency 3-10, Reliance ordy. 45-8.

Miscellaneous.—Bengal Iron 1|7, Indian Galvanising 7-4, Indian Iron and Steel 3, Indian Standard Wagon ordy 20-14, Titaghur paper defd. 3-7, Sugar Shares.—Champaran 21, New Savan 15-11, Samastipore 16.—A. P.

Health Of Bombay

During the 23rd week that ended on the 4th instant the total mortality 399 was 73 less than in the preceding week; the death rate registered was 17.8. These figures compare favourably with those for the 23rd week of 1931 when the mortality was 443 and death rate 17.7 and with those for the corresponding weeks during the preceding quinquennium 1927-31 when the average mortality was 494 and death rate 20.2

There were 13 deaths due to Riot during the week. Out of the total deaths 107 were among infants under one year of age. Small-pox caused 7 attacks and 4 deaths during the week. Plague caused 1 attack and 1 death during the week.

Cholera was absent during the week.

PIONEER IN INDIAN TRADE

Agent Of Czechoslovak Government Honoured With Title

Khan Bahadur Hassanally Shermahomed was born in 1894 in a rich Khoja family, which ranked among the most prominent merchants and millowners of the day, two of the textile mill belonged to the family of Shivjibhoy and Manek but time had its toll and the mills changed hands. The plague of 1899 claimed his father as one of its youthful victims and thereafter his widowed mother had to live with his grand-father and step grand-mother. In 1903 his grand-father passed away leaving two estates, one at Pedder Road and the other at Samuel Street. His uncle, Mr. Hajimahomed, the founder of "Vismi Sadi" carried on the management of the point family estates. In 1912, Mr. Hassanally passed his matriculation with distinction and gained the R. M. Sayani scholarship. While at school he took a leading part in sports, chiefly, cricket. He also played for the Mahomedan Cricket Club against Bombay Gymkhana, Poona Gymkhana and other leading clubs and Gymkhanas in Bombay and abroad.

At this early age it was revealed to him that hardly any part of the Bombay estate was left and

that he had to make his own way in the world. With the aid of the scholarship he joined St. Xaviers' College. He also joined Davar's College of Commerce simultaneously. His unsuccessful colleagues in matriculation took tuition from him in order to help him pay the fees of Commercial college. He passed his P. E. exam. with distinction and simultaneously passed junior, senior and teacher's exam in Commerce. The studies in Arts college and Commercial college and the time taken up by tuition hardly left any time for recreation and his health gave way. After completing his first term in Inter arts, he had to take up service in May 1914.

Obeying his inner instinct he began his own business in 1919 with his brother in the name of G. S. Mahomed. For services to the Czechoslovak-Consulate in commercial matters, the firm was appointed commercial agents to that government. Owing to the heavy duty levied on foreign matches, the firms of Messrs. Abdullally Ebrahim and G. S. Mahomed joined together and started the Bombay Match Works at Kurla in 1923. The advent of Swedish Match Co. in India became a stumbling block to the concern, but with dogged perseverance, elaborate organisation, and personal sacrifice the factory flourished.

In 1924 Mr. Hassanally lost his first wife and found solace in doing social work for the poor of Kurla and his evenings were general spent with them. He also studied engineering at home when the lonely hours became unbearable. This knowledge of engineering was very useful to him in latter years when the Bombay Match Works had to manufacture its own machinery, owing to the refusal of European match machinery manufacturers to sell match machinery or spare parts to Indian Factories.

In 1929 he was nominated on the Kurla municipality. With his studious nature and zeal he rose to be the chairman in 1930. The Kurla Municipality was soon drawn out from the abyss and various improvements followed, which marked a new era for that Industrial Suburb of a great Indian city. His work was so very marked out that in 1931 he was nominated on the district local board, Bombay Suburban District, School board of the same district and was appointed Hon. Magistrate at Andheri. In the same year his term on the Kurla Municipality ended but he was re-nominated.

It is but fit that Government should have conferred the title of Khan Bahadur on a social and civic worker like Mr. Hassanally. His social work is not confined only to Kurla, but has been extended all over the district and Bombay as well as to his native country Cutch, where he still has good ancestral property.

2,119 CONVICTIONS IN MADRAS

Sequel To Congress Activities

OFFICIAL REVIEW OF SITUATION

MADRAS, June 6.

A press communique reviewing the situation during the second half of May says:—

During the second half of May, Muharram passed off without any dangerous clash though in Vellore a riot was at one time imminent and was only averted by the prompt intervention of the police. There have been some signs of labour unrest and a few arrests have been made in connection with the alleged Communist activities.

Civil disobedience took a new line of action the holding of the so-called Provincial Congress meetings with the object of advertising the fact that the movement is not entirely moribund. Only two such meetings materialised.

TWO MEETINGS

The first was on May 15 at Calicut, where some hundred delegates assembled at 5-30 in the morning in a deserted locality to hold a "Kerala" Conference. Some resolutions were hastily passed and the meeting rapidly dispersed before the arrival of the Police. Subsequently some of the delegates were arrested, but as the majority were found to be non-entities only a few were prosecuted.

The second meeting was the Tamil Nadu Congress at Madura on May 29. Here again the delegates assembled at a very early hour of the morning in a temple in the hope of eluding the vigilance of the police. It is reported that the meeting lasted only five minutes. To such shifts have the civil disobedience party been reduced to keep up a show of activity.

The number of convictions in the fortnight was 117. Revised figures show that the total number of convictions upto the end of May has been 2,119.

Apologies were received during the fornight in ten cases.—A. P.

"WORLD AT A GLANCE"

"The World at a Glance", edited and published by Mr. P. T. Chandra, Bharat Buildings, Chamberlain Road, Lahore, Price Re. 1.

A glance at the world for a rupee, is it not dirt cheap? But, Mr. P. T. Chandra, who has more than a dozen valuable publications already to his credit has made it possible for students of every day affairs in the world not only to have a glance, but really a good stare at the whole round world within a compass of only 128 pages. The brochure enables you to know all about the great Continents British Empire, International Associations, League of Nations, International Labour Office, etc. The reader gets fairly acquainted with the different constitutions working in all the parts of the world and with question concerning Minorities, Coastal Trade, Shipping, Public Health, Literacy, Aviation, Capital Punishments e.c. Heads of Royalty and de facto rulers of nations, such as Presidents and Prime Ministers, of different nations are described in brief and also those wretched creatures, the monarchs in exile, for whom one must show pity and sympathy. Gandhi and De Valera, the two outstanding personalities of the world to-day have secured their due notice in the book. Every line in the book is of absorbing interest to students, who have been given in a very handy form information on almost every conceivable subject. Beginning with Marvels of the Universe, Pageant of Creation, Museum of Civilization, the author proceeds to give you facts about Our Earth, Gazeteer of the World, Estimates of National Income, Trade Unions—these are only few out of the formidable list of subjects dealt with in 34 chapters. The author has taken immense pains to present most valuable information in concise brief manner and rendered the value of the book beyond estimate as a Ready Reference Book within an easy reach of every one seeking knowledge. The author has no claim to the book being anything like a comprehensive cyclopaedia, but as a compendious bird's-eye view of the world—just a "glance"—as its name indicates—it would prove a delightful companion to the purchaser for only a rupee!

M. K.

PROFESSOR—POET

(From Our Own Correspondent)

NAGPUR, June 8

It is understood that Professor Behere, headmaster of the Patwardhan High School, Nagpur, has been suspended from service by the C. P. Government for writing a poem entitled "Saparishi" in the "Chitramaijagat" of Poona, in which it is alleged the author eulogise the services of revolutionaries like Bhagat Singh and others.

TORNADO RELIEF WORK IN MYMENSING

Ramkrishna Mission's Appeal

The Secretary of the Ramkrishna Mission writes from Belur Math, under date 2-6-32:

The public are aware that we have started relief work in Mymensing with a centre at Borarchar. On May 27, we distributed 75 mds. 18 srs. of rice among 503 persons, in five villages, as our doles for three consecutive weeks, and 4 mds. 22 srs. of rice were temporarily given to 100 persons. We also gave 16 mds. of dal, 5 mds. of salt, 20 seers of oil, 150 earthen pitchers and plates, 37 gunny bags and 25 pieces of old cloth.

Our funds has been almost exhausted, and in fact it would have been impossible to proceed with the relief work were it not for the help consisting of 66mds. of rice, 15 mds. of dal, 160 earthen pitchers and plates as also 37 gunny bags and a few pieces of old cloth received from Sj. Upendra Nath Saha on behalf of the Mymensing Mahajan Relief Funds.

It will be necessary to carry on the relief work up to the end of the Bengali month, Asar, and this will require at least Rs. 1,000 and 1000 pieces of new cloth. We therefore beg of our generous countrymen to remit help in any form they can, be it money or cloth, to the following addresses for which due acknowledgement will be made by us:

(1) The President, Ramkrishna Mission, Belur Math, P. O Howrah (2) The Manager, Udbodhan Office 1, Mukherjee Lane, Baghbazar, Calcutta; (3) The Manager, advaita Ashram, 4 Wellington Lane, Calcutta.

Hand-Made Slivers

Hand-made cotton slivers for spinning can be had from Gujar Ladies' Social Club in the Bhuleshwar Library, just near Kabootar-Khana, on Mondays Wednesdays and Fridays, between the hours of 2-30 to 4-30. Special arrangement has been made to get the homespun yarn woven into cloth.

"BREACH OF FAITH BY GOVT."

Bombay Protest Against Medical Council Bill

A meeting of the Bombay Medical Profession was held on Monday evening at the Blavatsky Lodge, under the presidentship of Dr. G. V. Deshmukh when resolutions were passed protesting against the Indian Medical Council Bill as introduced in the Indian Legislative Assembly on March 23 last were passed.

The first resolution condemned the Bill "as a breach of faith committed by the Government of India with the Medical profession of India inasmuch as it differs radically both in principle and in details from the Bill which was circulated by the Government for professional opinion on August 31, 1931, and is absolutely unacceptable to the profession, whose unanimous demands for its amendment have been flouted, and appealing to the members of the Indian Legislative Assembly and of the Council of State to refuse permission for the first reading of the Bill."

STEPS TO ENSURE REJECTION.

The second resolution empowered the Indian Medical Council Bill Committee, appointed at the last meeting of the Bombay Medical Profession, to take necessary steps to ensure the rejection of the Bill, and in particular, to canvass among members of both the Chambers of the Central Legislature to vote against it and further to send representatives to Simla for the purpose when the Bill was "on the anvil."

Another resolution hoped that all Medical Associations in India would "realise the breach of faith committed by the Government of India with the profession and take necessary steps in the matter and in particular, canvass votes of members of either Legislature residing in their provinces, in favour of rejecting the Bill before it's first reading."

The President in the course of his address said that by presenting a Bill different in several aspects from that circulated for opinion, the Government had been "not only unfair but dishonest." Speaking on the clauses referring to the qualifications necessary for inclusion in the Register, the speaker pleaded for the fixing of a minimum standard for medical practitioners

He concluded after appealing to Sir Cowasji Jehangir (Jr.), M. L. A., who was present at the meeting to use his influence among other members of the Legislature for the rejection of the Bill.

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SHIPPING

ARRIVALS.

JUNE 8th.

Liebenfels, Khulken, Marmagoa. Chandwara, Edmudson, Calcutta Hatkhola, Wilson, Rangoon.

DEPARTURES.

JUNE 9th.

Varsova, Rowe, Busrah. Corfu, French, Sydney. Ceylon, Abenius, Calcutta.

LOADING.

JUNE 8th.

Steamer Narkunda for London. Steamer Corfu for Sydney. Steamer Bankura for Busrah. Steamer Varela for Busrah.

ENGLISH MAIL REPORT.

S S Corfu:—The P & O S N Coy's English mail steamer Corfu, is expected to arrive here to-day at about (2 p.m.) from London, with the outward mails of the 26th ultimo, a general cargo and 68 passengers and hence she will sail on the same day for Sydney etc.

S S Liebenfels:—The L Edward Ltd. steamer Liebenfels, arrived in harbour yesterday from Marmagoa, with a general cargo.

S S Chandwara:—The B I S N Coy's steamer Chindwara, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta, with a general cargo.

S S Hatkhola:—The B I S N Coy's steamer Hatkhola, arrived in harbour yesterday from Rangoon, with a general cargo and rice.

S S Varsova:—The B I S N Coy's steamer Varsova, will sail to-day for Busrah, with a general cargo and passengers.

S S Ceylon:—The L Edward Ltd. steamer Ceylon, will sail to-day for Calcutta, with same bottom cargo.

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CIGARETTE PAPERS
IN THE HANDY PACKING
Each paper you take leaves the next ready Semi-transparent Absolutely pure. Crisp as a Bank-note but thin as gossamer. Zig-Zag makes a better cigarette more easily.
The Best in the Papers
Zig Zag
GIVES A FRESH SMOKE AND A SPELL OF ECONOMY

VOLUNTEERS ARRESTED

(From Our Correspondent)

AHMEDABAD, June 8

Two volunteers were arrested last night for announcing the holding of the "Gujerat Political Conference" by beating bataki.

Earlier in the day ten volunteers were arrested for picketing foreign cloth shops.

Peshawar Prisoners Released

PESHAWAR, June 8.

Seven hundred and fifty-three Congressite prisoners were released in Peshawar District during April and [illegible] on giving the undertaking [illegible] to take part in any political [illegible] in future.—A. P.

INDIAN TEXTILE PAGE.

TARRIFF BOARD AND THE MILLS

Some Questions To Be Settled At The Coming Enquiry

By Our Cotton Trade Commissioner

The Indian Tariff Board has come to Bombay and is expected to begin its inquiry with regard to protection for the cotton textile industry next month. The protection granted to the textile industry will be considered from various points. The cotton textile industry has made impressive progress in this country during the last 20 years, partly due to the great War, partly to the protection granted by the Government, and to a considerable extent to the swadeshi movement.

EIGHTEEN YEARS' PROGRESS.

The following figures show the advance made by cotton spinning industry in this country compared with other important countries:

COTTON SPINDLES.
(in thousands).

	1913	1931
India ...	6,596	9,311
Japan ...	2,300	7,312
China ...	300	4,054
Great Britain	55,652	54,246
U. S. A. ...	31,505	32,676
France ...	7,400	10,591
World total	143,949	162,478

FIFTY PER CENT. INCREASE.

It will be seen from the above figures that since 1913, cotton spindles in this country have increased by about 50 per cent. and still there is enough scope for further expansion of cotton textile industry. The special advantage this industry enjoys in this country is that the mills have supply of raw cotton at their doors and consumers are around them. In spite of this advantage which is denied to most of the other countries except the United States of America, the progress so far attained cannot be called satisfactory.

India has a population of 35 millions and to clothe such a vast population, requires rapid increase in the number of the existing spindles. With the present strength of our spindles, we are importing foreign cloth in large quantities which shows that in spite of our natural advantage, we have not developed this staple industry to the required level.

DECREASED BUYING CAPACITY.

For the healthy growth of this industry, several obstacles were discovered but instead of removing them from the field, we have secured protection in the form of import duty from the Government which has mainly proved to be a source of revenue to the Government. Imports of foreign cloth continue. These imports have declined owing to the steady expansion of the industry in this country and unprecedented depression in trade and drastic fall in commodity prices. Prices of wheat, cotton and oilseeds have declined below the cost of production and this decline in prices has reduced materially the buying capacity of masses.

Broach cotton which was quoted at Rs. 325 couple of years back is now selling at Rs. 150. This decline will give an idea how adversely the buying capacity has been affected.

Will the Tariff Board find out the various reasons responsible for decreased imports of foreign cloth?

COTTON PRICES.

The next important question is prices of raw cotton and needs of our mills. Cotton prices play an important part in the manufacture of cotton goods and it has been often complained that prices of Indian cotton are keeping above parity compared with foreign growths.

This disparity of prices have done greater harm to our mills and cotton growers.

The custodians of the raw cotton trade have failed miserably to make the necessary changes in the mode of trading and in the absence of usual facilities to secure the required grade and staple of cotton throughout the year. This difficulty has obstructed the path of progress of our textile industry to some extent. The present statistics of raw cotton give enough evidence about the crude system of trading.

COTTON LYING IDLE.

There are thousands of cotton bales of good staple lying unsold in Bombay and there is no buyer. Indian mills have brought American cotton in large quantities in spite of 1|2 anna import duty per lb. When this import duty of 1|2 anna was introduced, it was claimed by millowners that it would result in a setback to the textile industry. But as a matter of fact Indian mills are buying large quantities of foreign cotton and their total purchases for the year are likely to be 6 lakhs bales.

AN ESSENTIAL NEED.

The introduction of import duty on foreign cotton was mainly aimed at improving the quality of Indian cotton and encouraging cotton growers to produce more staple cotton. The object is thus defeated and needs the attention of the members of the Tariff Board.

Unless this important question is viewed in its true perspective light, the question of protection will not be solved. The Tariff Board will inquire into the working of the protection, but unless it is viewed from various aspects, no conclusion will be arrived at.

MILL FINANCES.

The next important point will be the financial situation of our mills and the help derived from Banks and other channels. Supply of money is an important item in finding out the cost of production. Free and adequate financial help enables mills to secure cotton supplies in a declining and demoralised markets. The key to success of the textile industry lies in buying cotton at cheap rates which enables a mill to stand in competition and kill it. It is difficult to get full details on this point but the following figures will be helpful to study the financial position of Ahmedabad and Bombay Mills.

(In Lakhs.)

	Bombay Mills Rs.	Ahmd. Mills. Rs.
Public Deposits	4.26	2.73
Share capital	3.40	12.14
Lent by Agents	2.64	5.32
Bank Loans	4.2	2.26

(To Be Continued.)

WATCH FOR THIS LABEL

BUY Indian CLOTH
THIS LABEL IS A WARRANTY THAT THE CLOTH IS MADE FROM INDIAN YARN WITH INDIAN LABOUR BY AN INDIAN COMPANY.
Look for this mark

WATCH FOR THIS LABEL

Indian Raw Materials
Indian Labour
Indian Capital
ARE
THE FOUNDATIONS
ON WHICH
The Bombay Cotton Mill Industry
IS BUILT AND WORKS.

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WHEN
BOMBAY MILLS GIVE
Excellent Quality at Reasonable Rates.

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BILIMORA.
Best Manufacturers of Fine Cloths, such as
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Mullmulls,
Sarees,
Long Cloth
and
Shirtings.
Managing Agents.
H. M. MEHTA & Co
Mubarak Manzil, Apollo Street, BOMBAY

SWAN MILLS, Ltd.
The FINLAY MILLS, Ltd.
The GOLD MOHUR MILLS, Ltd.
Selling Agents:
Messrs. NARIMAN TULSIDASS & CO. — Champa Gulli, BOMBAY 2.

THE SATYA MILL, Ltd.
Selling Agents:
Messrs. D. M. DAMODER & CO. — Varadraj Building, Champa Gulli, BOMBAY.

First Class PURE SWADESHI
Grey, Dyed and Bleached
Cloths and Yarns
Managing Agents:
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OUR SPECIALITIES:
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Also:
FINE YARNS and SEWING THREADS.
CLOTH Selling Agents: V. S. APTE & SON. Mulji Jetha Market.
YARN Selling Agent: NEHALCHAND LALOOCHAND Tamba Kanta, Pydhoni
RETAIL purchases may be made from:
BALKRISHNA STORES. Morarji Goculdas Market.
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THE BEST INDIAN CLOTH
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Mulls	Twill	Napkins	Mosquito Net
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USE GOODS manufactured by:
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SIR SHAPURJI BROACHA MILLS, Delisle Road, Bombay 1
having INDIAN { Labour, Management, Capital

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Selling Agents:— FOR CLOTH
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MOOLJI JETHA MARKET, BOMBAY.
FOR YARN
MATHURADAS MAGANLAL & CO.,
TAMBA KANTA, BOMBAY.

Our Long Cloths, Chaders, Dhoties, etc. have been found RELIABLE & DURABLE by thousands of satisfied consumers.
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2nd Series COMPETITION 2nd Series

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Rs. 200 THIRD PRIZE
AND
20 CONSOLATION PRIZES

Owing to the stupendous success of our last PICTURE PUZZLE COMPETITION, we have, in view of popular demand, decided to run a 2nd Series. As before, thirty-two familiar objects have been selected.

Each of the pictures represents a part taken from some familiar object. All you have to do is to find out the object to which each picture belongs. To simplify the Competition still further we give the names of the thirty-two objects from which the parts illustrated have been selected. You are not asked to name the part, but simply the object to which you think it belongs.

All that is required is a little careful observation and 1,000 RUPEES may await you for your labour, if you get all the names correct.

Rules

1. Here are the names of the objects from which the parts illustrated have been taken:—

SODA WATER BOTTLE, BICYCLE, TUMBLER, MOTOR HORN, RING, MATCH BOX, BRUSH, BARREL, SYRINGE, RUG, MALLET, LAUNDRY IRON, ROLLING PIN, LADDER, SPADE, LOCK, REEL, CIGARETTE PACKET, PEN, CHATTY, RUPEE, POSTAGE STAMP, DOOR HANDLE, TAP, TOP, TOWEL, CHAIR, BELT, HOOKHA, BOOK, SPECTACLES, BUCKET.

2. What you have to do is to fill in, in the Spaces provided below each picture the names of the object to which you think the part belongs.
3. Only the NAMES of the object as given in the Clues are to be used. You are NOT required to give the name of the part illustrated.
4. After you have filled in all the names of the objects, write your name and full address clearly in the coupon given below. Then cut out the Coupon and your solution and enclose EIGHT ANNAS IN "QUARTER-ANNA" or "HALF-ANNA" STAMPS AS ENTRANCE-FEE.
5. Address your entries to:

THE COMPETITION MANAGER,
PICTURE PUZZLES COMPETITION,
POST BOX NO. 706,
Bombay.

Local residents may, if they choose, enclose 8-ANNAS in COIN instead of STAMPS and hand in their entries at the Competition Counter in the Offices of the "**BOMBAY CHRONICLE**" and the "**BOMBAY SAMACHAR,**" and obtain receipt for the same.

6. Alterations, corrections or mutilations of entries will disqualify the entrants submitting such.
7. No correspondence will be entered into and all competitors enter this Competition on the distinct understanding that the Competition Manager's decision is final, legal and binding in all matters pertaining to this Competition, and that all competitors accept to be governed by these rules.
6. All entries must be received not later than the last post on
21 June 1932.
9. In case of ties the Competition Manager reserves the right to divide the prizes at his discretion, and his decision will be final.
10. Any number of entries may be submitted by each competitor, Provided a separate Coupon, Solution and Entrance Fee is enclosed for each entry.
11. No competitor can win more than one prize.
12. No responsibility is accepted for non-receipt of entries.
13. This is a joint competition appearing simultaneously in the "**Bombay Chronicle**" and the "**Bombay Samachar.**"
14. IMPORTANT: It has been decided to adopt the system of CLAIM FORMS for this Competition. Competitors are therefore advised to keep correct copies of their entries. As soon as possible, after the close of this Competition, the CORRECT SOLUTIONS will be published, together with CLAIM FORM. Rules regarding the submission of these will then be given.

REMEMBER TO KEEP COPIES OF YOUR ENTRIES.

15. Write your name and address clearly on the back of the envelopes containing your entries. THIS IS MOST IMPORTANT.

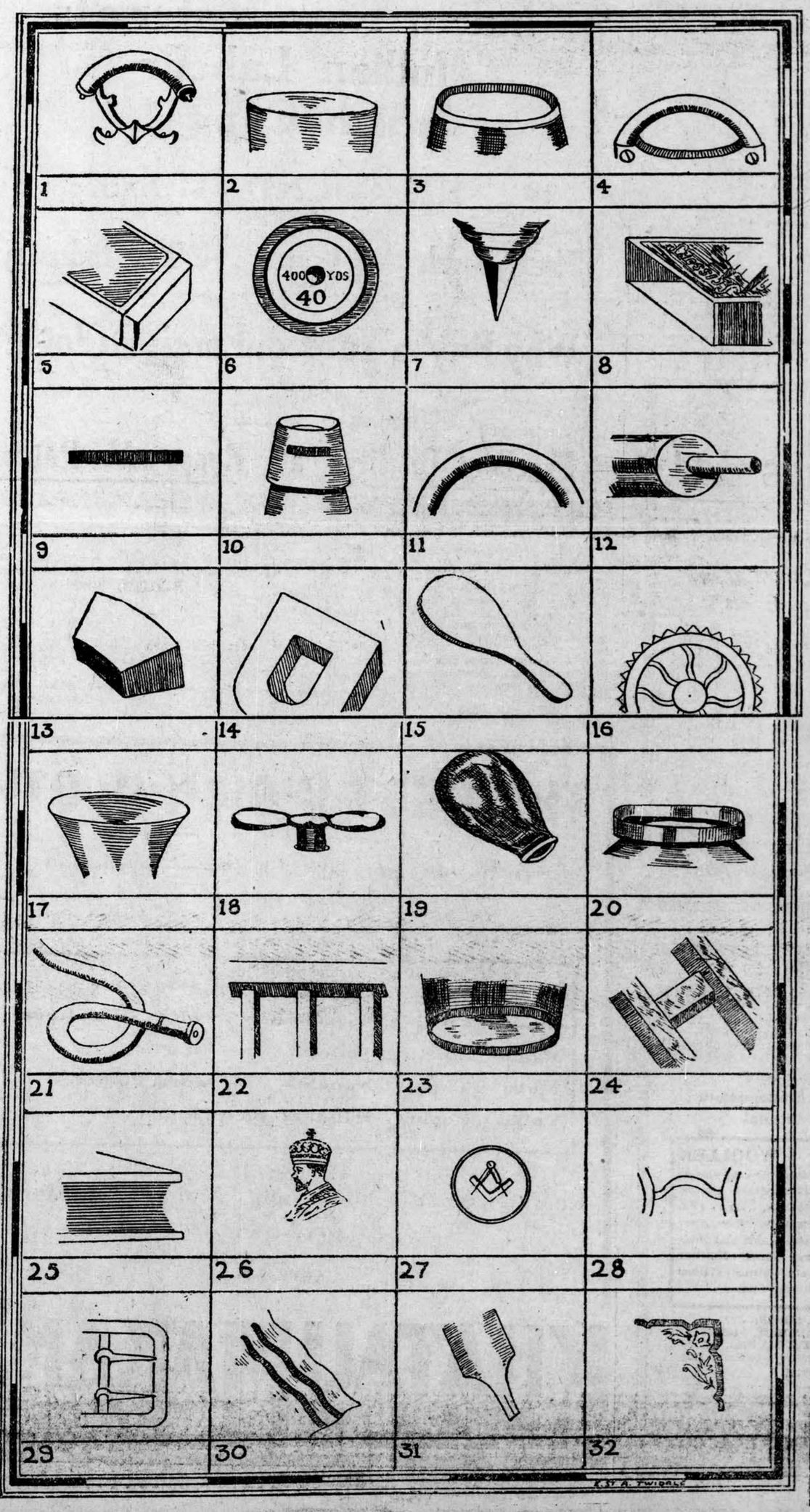
Picture Puzzle

COMPETITION COUPON

NAME .....

ADDRESS .....

.....



RESEARCH IN COTTON INDUSTRY

(Continued from Page 4)

bottom middle roller which occupies a slightly higher position as compared with the ordinary system. A curved guide plate is introduced between the back and middle bottom rollers. System C. is a four-roller system with adjustable settings between the first and second and the two middle lines of rollers.

SAMPLES EXPERIMENTED UPON

The cottons used in the experiment are Combodia Co. I (295) and C. P. (Wun), the former being a long staple cotton and fine cotton as compared to C. P. (Wun). Wun cotton is 26 per cent. shorter and 61 per cent. coarser than Combodia. In mixing coarse and fine and short and long staple cottons Dr. M. Ahmad states "If high draft systems of spinning can scope success fully with mixtures of cotton differing so radically in their chief fibre properties it is reasonable to expect that they will be even more competent to deal with mixtures of less dissimilar cottons."

For experiment, 5 samples were tested, namely, (1) sample No. 950, C. P. Wun, alone, No. 903, 25 per cent. Wun., No. 902, 50 per cent. Cambodia and 50 per cent. Wun., No. 904, 75 per cent. Cambodia and 25 per cent. Wun., No. 949 Cambodia Co. I alone.

The procedure adopted to spin the above samples was "A sample 40lbs. each was passed through the lattice feeder, crighten opener (twice) hopper feeder, scutcher (three times), card, drawing (two heads). From the finisher drawing two preparations were made; one passing as is normally the case, through the slubber, inter and the rover, to the ring frame where it was spun both on the ordinary and the high draft systems into different counts with twist multipliers of 4 and 4.5. Yarns on the high draft systems were spun from double hank roving while those on the ordinary system were spun from double as well as single hank roving. The second preparation was taken to the rover direct from the slubber and was spun from single hank rowing on the high draft systems with twist multipliers of 4 and 4.5."

Following modes of spinning were employed for each samples:

(1) Ordinary system, band drive, single roving, ordinary draft.

(2) Ordinary system, band drive, Double roving, Double draft.

(3) Ordinary system, tape drive, single roving, ordinary draft.

(4) High draft system A, double roving, high draft.

(5) High draft system B, double roving, high draft.

(6) High draft system C, double roving, high draft.

(7) High draft system A, inter roving, high draft.

(8) High draft system B, inter roving, high draft.

(9) High draft system C, inter roving, high draft.

The five samples were spun from 10s to 36s as the quality of mixings improved in the order of merit. Interesting tables are given on page II showing the average values of drafts and hanks employed on the different system.

(To Be Continued.)

New York Cotton Easy On Favourable Weather And Weakness Of Stock

FORECAST OF DAMAGE FROM WEEVIL IN WESTERN BELT

English Spinners Fix Prices On "Call"

Bombay, June 8.

On Tuesday the New York Market early advanced on higher Liverpool advices, but reacted later on more favourable weather and weakness of Wall Street.

Prices opened at a rise of 7 pts. and a further improvement of one point was added immediately on scattered buying. This level was the highest for the day. Reports of favourable weather and weakness of stocks induced selling which in conjunction with liquidation in July resulted in a decline of 9 pts. from the highest level reached soon after opening of the session. In the afternoon there was little business and the market closed at a rise of 2 to 4 points. Spot Cotton prices closed unchanged at 5.20c.

The New Orleans Cotton Futures Market was quiet but steady and closed at a rise of 4 points. Spot cotton prices advanced 3 pts. at 5.14c.

The Liverpool Cotton Futures Market opened steady at unchanged prices. Selling pressure had been highest and was well taken by trade offtake. Forecasts of damage from weevil during the summer months in the Western Belt attracted attention. The outcome of operations ballot was received favourably. The feature of the session was the underlying steadiness of the market. Spinners were fixing prices on cotton bought previously on "call." The market closed at a rise of 6 to 3 points. Middling American Spot Cotton prices declined 8 points at 4.12d.

East Indian Cotton prices advanced 4 points and Egyptian Cotton prices advanced 12 to 14 pts.

The Alexandria Cotton Futures Market was easy and closed at a decline of 16 to 12 points.

PRIVATE CABLES.

New York October Highest 5.44 (10-06 a.m.); Lowest 5.35 (1-30 p.m.).

NEW YORK COTTON
New York, June 7.

July	5.14+02
October	5.38+02
December	5.53+04
January, 1933	5.60+04
March, 1933	5.76+03
Middling Spot	5.20

NEW ORLEANS COTTON
New York, June 7.

July	5.14+03
October	5.36+04
Middling Spot	5.14+03

NEW YORK 10-55 A. M.
New York, June 7.
(As known in Liverpool at Closing Time.)

July	5.13
October	5.38
January	5.59

NEW YORK NOON CALL.
New York, June 7.

July	5.15
October	5.40
January	5.60

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS
New York, June 7.

	Bales.
Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	6,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	1,000
Day's Exports to the Continent	14,000

LIVERPOOL COTTON
Liverpool, June 7.

	10-10 a. m. Quotations	To-day's Closing
June, 1932		3.92+06
July, 1932	3.84	3.91+06
August, 1932		3.93+05
September 1932		3.93+05
October, 1932	3.88	3.93+05
November, 1932		3.94+05
December, 1932		3.95+04
January, 1933		3.98+04
February, 1933		4.01+04
March, 1933		4.04+03
April, 1933		4.06+03
May, 1933		4.08+03
June, 1933		4.10+03
Middling Spot		4.12—08

EGYPTIAN COTTON
Liverpool, June 7.

July	5.47
October	5.71
November	5.76
December	5.82
January, 1933	5.87
March	5.98
May	6.08
F. G. F. Spot	5.60

INDIAN COTTON
Liverpool, June 7.

Broach, Fully Good (Good Staple)	3.71
Broach, Fine (Good Staple)	3.83
Broach Suverfine, (Good Staple)	3.95
C. P. Oomra, Good (No. 1. Staple)	4.34
Oomra Superfine (No. 1 Staple)	4.49
Oomra Choice (No. 1 Staple)	4.64
Bengal, Good	3.25
Bengal, Fully Good,	3.35
Bengal, Fine	3.45
Scinde, Fully Good,	3.35
Scinde, Fine	3.45
Scinde Superfine	3.55

LONDON SILVER.
London, June 7.

Silver:—Small offerings.

Spot	16-15/16
Forward	17

LONDON GOLD.
London, June 7.

Cold Bar Fine per oz. £5/12/7

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.
London, June 7.

Interest Day to Day Loans 1/2 per cent.
Interest 7 Days' Market Loans 1 per cent.
Bank Bills, 3 months 1-51/64 per cent.
Bank Bills, 6 months 1-29/32 per cent.
Fine Trade Bills, 3 months 2-3/4 per cent.
Fine Trade Bills, 6 months 3-1/4 per cent.

LONDON EXCHANGES.
London, June 7.

T T London on Berlin	15.49
T T London on Amsterdam	9.06-3/4
T T London on Brussels	26.31
T T London on Madrid	41.56
T T London on Milan	71.50
T T London on Berne	18.78
T T London on Paris	93.15
T T London on Prague	124.00
T T London on New York Closing Rate	3.67-5/8

LONDON PRODUCE.
London, June 7.

Cottonseed Bombay Hull ton: No offers.
Castorseed, Bombay Hull ton:—June/Juy sellers £10/16/3.
Rapeseed Toria, Hull/Continent: June/July sellers £10/11/3.

LINSEED.
London, June 7.

Linseed Calcutta (London) ton: June/July sellers £9/5/0.
Linseed La Plata C.I.F. Hull ton: June/July sellers £7/12/6.
Linseed, Bombay (London) ton: June/July sellers £10/16/3.

LINSEED OIL.
London, June 7.

Linseed Oil naked, London cwt: Sellers 13/1-1/2.
Linseed Oil naked, London cwt: Sept/Dec. sellers 13/9.

LONDON RUBBER.
London, June 7.

Smoked Sheet Standard Ribbed lb. Spot:—Sellers 1-3/4.

WHEAT—BALTIC EXCHANGE.
London, June 7.

Rozario Santa Fe, per 64 lb. Cargoes:—June/July sellers 25/6.
Barletta Russo, per 64 lb. Cargoes:—June/July sellers 25/9.
Wheat South Australian Parcels: June/July sellers 26/3.
Wheat Choice White, Karachi, Parcels:—June/July quoted 27/6.

JAVA SUGAR—LONDON MARKET
London, June 7.

Java Sugar Fine White, Dutch Standard No. 25, C & F Calcutta: June/July per cwt. 7/9.
C and F Bombay:—June/July per cwt. 7/9-1/2.
C and F Krachi:—

COFFEE—NEW YORK MARKET.
New York, June 7.

Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality), Spot: 8-1/2.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.
London, June 7.

	£
Chartered Bank of I.A. & C.	11
Hongkong Shanghai Bank London Reg.	98
P. & O. Banking Corporation	6
Funding Loan 4 per cent	101-1/4
Conversion Loan 3½ p.c.	88-1/2
Rupee Paper 3½ p.c.	44-1/2
Indian Stock 3 per cent Sterling Loan	57
Indian Stosk 3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	67
Indian Stock 4½ per cent. Sterling Loan	90-1/2
Consols 2½ per cent.	63-1/2
War Loan 5 per cent	102-1/4
Victory Bonds 4 per cent	101-3/8

LONDON METALS.
London, June 7.

	£
Copper Braziers	39
Yellow Metal	33-3/4
Spelter Hard Indian brands	11-7/8
Corrugated Sheets 24 gauge	9-3/8
Tin English Ingots	177-2/4

NEW YORK DEMAND BILLS.
New York, June 7.

Demand Bills 3.67-1/8

MONEY MARKET

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS

Bombay, June 8.

B. C. Rate T. T. 1/5 27/32
B. C. Rate D. D. 1/5 27/32
LONDON:—
Banks Selling T.T. 1|5 7|8 June.
Banks Selling D D 1/5 7/8
Banks Selling T T 1/5 27/32 July.
Banks Buying T T 1/5 15/16
Banks Buying D D 1/5 31/32
Banks Buying 3 Months. 1/6 3|32 Mail.
Banks Buying 3 Months 1/6 1|16 15th June.
Banks Buying 3 Months 1|6 1|32 July.
NEW YORK:—
B. C. Rate T T 368
Banks Selling T T 367
Banks Buying T T 362
PARIS:—
Banks Selling D. D. 693
Banks Buying D. D. 708
AMSTERDAM:—
Banks Selling D D 67 1/2
JAPAN:—
Banks Selling T.T. 119.
Banks Buying 60 days 115.
HONGKONG:—
Banks Selling D D 87
SHANGHAI:—
Banks Selling D.D. 113 1|2.
SINGAPORE:—
Banks Selling D D 156 1/3
JAVA:—
Banks Selling D D 67 7/8

CROSS RATES—

New York/London 3.67 1/8 7th inst.
Shanghai-London closed 8th inst.
Japan/London 1/9 1/16 7th inst
London/Paris 93.25 7th inst.
London/Belgium 26.50 7th inst.
London/Switzerland 18.75 7th inst.
London/Italy 71.75 7th inst.
London/Berlin 15.50 7th inst.
London/Holland 9.07 7th inst.
London/Stockholm 19.50 7th inst.
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Steady.
Gold £5-12.4 6th inst. £5/12/7 7th inst.
SILVER LONDON:—
Ready 16 7/8 6th inst. 16 15/16 7th inst.
SILVER LONDON:—
Forward 16 15/16 6th inst. 17 7th inst.
SILVER NEW YORK:—
Ready 28 1/8 6th inst. 28 1/8 7th inst.
LONDON DISCOUNTS:—
3 Mos. 1 1/16 p.c, 6th inst. 1 1/16 p.c. 7th inst.
LONDON DISCOUNTS:—
6 Mos 1 5/16 p.c. 6th inst, 1 5/16 p.c, 7th inst,
Imperial Bank Rate 5 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 2½ per cent.
Money:—Call 3 per cent.
3 Months. 3 per cent. 6 Months 3 per cent.
Tone:—Easy.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay June 8.

TAXABLES.

	Rs.
3-1|2 G.P. notes	62.
4 p.c. 1931|36 Conv.	93|4
4 p.c. 1931|37 Loan	92|4
4 p.c. 1960|70 Loan	69-12
4-1|2 p.c. 1934 Bonds	97-10
4-1|2 p.c. 1955|50 Loan	80|2
5 p.c. 1929|47 Loan	94-8
5 p.c. 1939|44 Loan	94|8
5 p.c. 1935 Bonds	97-12
6 p.c. 1933|40 Bonds	100|7
6-1|2 p.c. 1935 T. Bonds	102-6

TAXFREES.

	Rs.
5 p.c. 1933|55 Loans	100|7
5 p.c. 1933 Bonds	100|9
6 p.c. 1932 Bonds	100|12
6-1|2 p.c. 1935 B.D.L.	104|7

CORPORATION LOAN TAXABLE.

	Rs.
4 p.c. B.P.T. 1974	87|4
4 p.c. M. Deb. 1974	86|4
5 p.c. M. Deb. 1959	81|4
6 p.c. M. Deb.. 1954	99 0
6 p.c. K.P.T. 1956	98-3
3-1|2 p.c. B.I.T. 1937	101-0

STATE LOANS.

	Rs.
5-1|2 p.c. 1933 Mysore	102-0
5 p.c. 1955 Loan	99-0

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES

F. P. Bales:—

Receipts to date	7-6-32	1931-32
9735000	1930-31	8739000
Receipts yesterday	7-6-32	1931-32
6000	1930-31	1000
Exports to date	7-6-32	1931-32
8099000	1930-31	6472000
Stock at Ports	3-6-32	1931-32
3801000	1930-31	3162000
Stock Interior Towns	3-6-32	
1931-32 1525000	1930-31	1009000
Stock Liverpool	3-6-32	1931-32
836000	1930-31	1065000
Visible Supply	3-6-32	1931-32
7561000	1930-31	6188000
Quantity in Sight	3-6-32	1931-32
14331000	1930-31	12853000
Quantity out of Sight	3-6-32	
1931-32 11964000	1930-31	9740000

Bombay Cotton

GENERAL BUYING

Bombay, June 8.

The local forward cotton ruled very steady on general buying. Broach J./A. opened at Rs. 155 and advanced to Rs. 157/8 while new Broach A/M. advanced to Rs. 165/8 after opening at Rs. 166/4. Commission houses were principal buyers and there was scarcity of offerings. It looks like a reaction and higher prices will induce free offerings.

Liverpool opened quiet at unchanged rates and the local market closed as under:—

Broach J/A	156/4
New Broach A/M	168
Bengal July	132/12

READY COTTON SALES.
Bombay, June 8

73	B Mavji	Manmar	120
70	Currimbhai	Khamgaon	143
100	Tata Mill	Ambala	18 off
47	Japan T & Co	Karanja	12 off
98	P R Vakharia	Dabhoi	150
112	P R Vakharia	Derol	157
25	P R Vakharia	Ramganjmandi	140
100	P R Vakharia	Myagaon	156
100	P R Vakharia	Derol	156½
55	Breul & Co	Rampura	137
50	Narshinagshi	Veraval	131½
28	Colaba Land	Limbdi	
100	Breul & Co.,	Ghatanjin	157
26	G G Kesha & Co	Pandurna	146½
100	Oshman Suleman	Bhavnagar	20 off

ROOM RATE
Bombay, June 8

Bengal July	133
Broach J/A	156
Broach A/M	167

SPOT RATE.
Bombay, June 8

Bengal	143	139	135	131
Punjab	141	137	133	129
Rajputana	143	139	135	131
Broach	162	159	155	151
P. A.	172	169	165	161
K. V.	162	159	155	151
Dholera	160	157	153	149
Kalyan	161	158	154	150
Surat	214	211	207	203
Rajpipla	209	206	202	198
Navsari	219	216	212	208
C. P. No. 1	164	160	156	152
C. P. No. 2	158	154	150	146
Umra No. 3	153	149	145	141

OFFICIAL COTTON ROOM RATES
Bombay, June 8

	Sup. Fine	F.G.	Good
M.G. Bengal U.P. &			
M.G. Rajputana	143	139	135 131
M.G. Punjab	141	137	133 129
M.G. Oomra No. 3	149	145	141 ...
M.G. Oomra No. 1	160	156	152 ...
M.G. Oomra No. 2	154	150	146 ...
M.G. Broach No. 2	162	159	155 151
M.G. Punjab-American	172	169	165 161
M.G. Surat	214	211	207 203

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.
Bombay, June 8.

Bengal Superfine	138
Bengal Fine	132
Bengal F G	127
Sind-Punjab Fine	132
Sndh-Punjab F G	127
Wardha-Hing. Fine	152
Nagpur Savner Fine	152
Yeotmal Fine	147
Arvi Fine	147
Ellichpur Fine	145
Amraoti Fine	142
Khamgaon-Akola Fine	142
Mulkapur Fine	140
Khandesh Fine	140
Muthia F G	135
Jalna/Sailu F G	140
Burwah Sanavad F G	142
Ujjain/ Aujaulpur F G	142
Broach F G	155
Punjab/American	170
Punjab/American mix	155
Cambodia	215
Miraj/Sangli	165
Compta Good	180
Jinja	227
Busoga	237
Kampala	247

PRODUCE RECEIPTS.
Bombay, June 8.

	Bales.
Khandeish	1,012
Barsi-Nugger	46
Hyderabad-Gacrani	77
Berar	2,109
Central Provinces	190
Dholiera	777
Broach	77
Compta-Dharwar	1 169
Westerns-Northerns	123
Tinnevelly and Cambodia	4
Persians	44
Americans	1.221
Grand Total	6,839

	Cwts.
Wheat	12,153
Linseed	5,338
Rape, Rai and Mustard seeds	234
Gingellyseed	63
Groundnuts	328
Castorseed	142
Rice	5,254
Myrabollams	550
Gram	617
Barley	125
Bajree	376
	Tons.
Coal	2,510

Bombay Stock Exchange

LONG LIQUIDATION DEPRESS PRICES

Tram Shares Give Way

Bombay, Jan. 8.

The share market ruled quiet and prices declined on scattered long liqcidation. There is no short selling as prices are low but there are no signs of any recovery as world conditions do not show any signs of improvement. There was increased selling pressure in Tram shares on rumours of reduced earnings in the days of disturbances. The decline seems to be temporary because earnings of a few days can not make any marked effect on the general outlook. Some bulls have unloaded these shares in a weak market with a view to re-buy at lower level and purchases of these shares look like a good perchase. Bombay Dyeings virtually ruled unchanged at 618/12. Fazuls were active, touched 268 3/4, improved to 272 1/2 and closed at 270. Pearls closed at 150 and Central Indias were done at 230 at the close. Bombay Trams on rumours about decreased revenue on local troubles dropped to 111 1/4 and closed at 111/14. Hydros also declined to 116 1/4 and closed at 117/3. Powers and Andhras were comparatively steady. Bombay Burmas were done around 305. Tata Steel ordys went down to 21/12 and closed at 21/14. Imperial F, Paids were in demand at 1017/8.

The share market will remain closed on 9th, 10th and 11th instant for clearing purposes.

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE
Bombay, June 8.

Bombay Dyeing 618
Century 185, 82, 83
Colaba 56
Crescent 46
Fazul 273, 69, 71, 70
Indore 320, 21 —
Madhowji N, 10
Nagpur 230, 29.
New Great 103, 6.
Pearl 150, 51, 50
Simplex 17
Swadeshi 183
Burma 306, 5 —
Hydro 118-2, 16-14
Tram 113, 111-14, 17-2
Deff. 240
Ord. 21-14, 19, 14
Bundi 13-12
Indian 173- 70
Katni Ord. 150
Alcock 95 N

MILLS.
Bombay, June 8.

100 Ahm. Advance 206/14
Apollo 2.
10 Bombay Cotton P. 1-11-0
500 Bombay Cotton 50-0.
250 Bombay Dyeing 618|12.
250 Bradbury P. 127-8.
250 Bradbury 135.
100 Century 183/12.
100 Central 189/12.
100 Central India 231/14.
100 Coloba 56/14.
100 Coorla 115
100 Crescent 46/14.
250 Currim. 50-0
250 Dabid 80.
250 Dawn 475 xd.
200 Ed. Sassoon 25.
1 E. D. Sassoon D 0-3-9.
100 Elphinstone P. 20-12
100 Elphinstone 3-0-0.
250 Fazulbhoy 270
100 Finlay 82-8.
1000 Framji Petit 150.
100 Gokak 96/4
1000 Hindustan 1350
100 Indore Malwa 322.
250 Jamshed 4-0.
50 Kastoorchand 6-6
100 Khatau 80
100 Kohinoor 110-10
250 Laxmi 810
100 Madhowji 10-0
250 Madras United 200
1000 Maneckji Petit 700
100 Meyer Sassoon 15.
1000 Morarji 410
50 Mysore 103-12
200 New Great 106/4
200 New Great P. 111-4
100 New City 63-12
250 Pabani 81.14.
250 Pearl 150
100 Phoenix 263-12
10 Premier 1-0
100 Shapurji 5-0.
1000 Sholapur 1677-8
250 Simplex 17|8.
100 Swan 56-8
100 Swadeshi 183/2
25 Tata P. 15
25 Tata 16
600 Vishnu P. 512-8.
500 Vishnu 1350.
1000 Western 722-8.

BANKS.

100-50 Baroda 68.
50-25 Central 14/15
£10-5 Eastern 57-8
600 Imperial 1015.
500-125 Imperial Contr. 245
100-50 India 86.
5 Union 3/5

CEMENT.

10 Bundi 13/12
70 Gwalior 52
250 Indian 170
100 Katni 1st P. 103-4
100 Katni 2nd P. 106
40 Katni Def. 540
100 Katni 150/10
10 Punjab P. 8/14.
10 Punjab 7/10
100 Shahabad 207/8.

INSURANCE.

10 Jupiter P. 7-3.
10 Jupiter 6|8.
15 New India 17/6
200 Oriental 1635
10 Vulcan 5|1

ELECTRIC.

100 Ahmedabad 115-0
1000 Andhra Val. P 930
1000 Andhra Val. 845.
50 Bom. Tram. 111/14
100 Tata Hydro P. 105
100 Tata Hydro 117/3
1000 Tata Power P 1132/8
1000 Tata Power 512

RAILWAYS.

500 Ahm. Prantij 615
100 Amritsar Patti 90.
100 Central Provin. 65/12
100 Dho: Barramati 74-8
100 Guzrat 46-0
100 Mandra Bhon 54
500 Tapti Valley 575.

MINING.

10 Central India 1-8-0
10 Shivrajpur 11-14
150 Tata Steel 1 P. 117/8.
100 Tata Steel 2 P 40
30 Tata Steel D 240.
75 Tata Steel 22.

MISCELLANEOUS.

100 Alcock 95.
250 Bom. Steam 194/6
250 Bom Steam 205
250 Bom Telephone 51-4
8s. Brit. B. Petrol 2-8
125 Bom. Burma Old 305/10
50 Bom. Burma New 103/2
100 Ind Bleaching 127.8
15 Scindia 6/9
3-1/2 p.c. Govt. Paper 62
5 p.c. 1945-55 Tax Free 100/7

SILVER MARKET

Firm Tone

BOMBAY, June 8.

The local Silver Market ruled firm to-day. Several outside operators are looking for a substantial rise and are buying "call" options freely at a fixed price of Rs. 57/- and Rs. 58. This business imparted better tone. China market is closed to-day.

Bar Silver Ready	56	2	0
Jeth Delivery	56	4	0
Ashad Delivery	56	8	0
Bar Gold Ready	23	0	0

ONE-SIDED SWADESHI OF INDIAN MILLS

Cotton Grower Must Try Their Cloth But They Will Not Buy His Cotton

BY OUR COTTON TRADE EXPERT

"Local opinions continue to show more exasperation over the Indian political situation and there is a widespread belief that unless some conciliation is to hand in the near future the country is heading for agricultural bankruptcy and unparalelled economic revolt which would prove very difficult to recover from any later political settlement," state a prominent European firm in their report. This is a timely warning and if it is not followed up in good time, there is certainly a prospect that agricultural bankruptcy will lead to economic revolt.

DUTY OF INDIANS.

It is the primary duty of every Indian, whether he may be a Capitalist or an operative to divert all his energies and attention to the suffering agriculturist. Without the well-being of this class, there cannot be any recovery in trade and, if the present attitude is allowed to go ahead, there is no doubt that the country will be economically ruined and ultimately, it will hit the budding industries of the country. Collapse of the economic structure of our agricultural class will be followed by numerous business failures and the closing down of our factories.

At present most of our industrial enterprises are protected by heavy import duties, which serves two important purposes, namely, extra revenue to the Government and up-keep of our factories. It is time for our factory owners, whether they may be mill-owners or sugar factory proprietors, to realise that the burden of taxation ultimately falls on the shoulders of our rural population.

MILL-OWNERS' ATTITUDE.

In this connection, it will be very interesting to study the attitude of our millowners, both of this city and of Ahmedabad. These mills have committed an economic blunder in their zeal to compete with foreign cloth and the country has been forced to suffer a loss of about Rs. 8 crores. Indian mills have been buying freely foreign cotton,—American, Egyptian, Sudan and Africa. Their purchases are likely to exceed 6 lacs bales of cotton. They have bought these foreign cotton from the beginning of the year when prices were very high. They never cared to look to the prospective situation of Indian cotton supply and recklessly kept on buying on all declines and at present prices their purchases of foreign cotton will show a loss of about Rs. 8 crores.

In these days of depression a loss of Rs. 8 crores is not an ordinary amount and looking to the low prices of commodities, it will take several years to recover from this loss.

NO DEMAND FOR INDIAN.

This year the production of cotton in this country is smaller by 22 per cent. compared with the past year and, even, in spite of an import duty of 1|2 anna per lb. on foreign cotton, Indian mill have bought foreign cotton. As a result of these purchases of foreign cotton, there is no demand for Indian cotton. Stocks are increasing and are expected to reach the level of the last year and prices are falling. Best Indian cotton which in the ordinary course, was commanding fair premiums is now available for nominal premium. Our mills have bought their future requirements for several months ahead and some mills are covered with supplies of foreign cotton for over 8 months. They are losing heavily on these cottons, and they do not care to look into their blunders because they have received protection from the Government.

Looking to the low yield of cotton per acre and heavy ginning, pressing and transport charges, the cotton grower does not get more than one rupee per acre. With these miseries naturally, there can be nothing but agricultural bankruptcy and when he ceases to buy cloth, our mills will be forced to close down.

DO THEY EXPECT IT?

Ahmedabad mills are situated in the interior and, even after paying transportation charges on receiving foreign cotton and sending manufactured cloth to their consuming centers, are able to run their mills. Now-a-days they are importing their supplies of foreign cotton through Bhavnagar, and nearly 80,000 bales have arrived through this channel. These imports are made up of 3,000 bales American, 25,000 bales African, 15,000 bales Suddan and 37,000 bales of Egyptian cotton. Surat and Navsari districts are nearer to them and in these places they can get any amount of long staple cotton. This is the way in which our Indian industries are helping our cotton growers. Do they expect that our cotton growers should buy their cloth when these mills do not care to buy Indian cotton?

If Indian cotton mills fail to see things in the right perspective, Indian cotton grower will have no choice but to buy cloth only from a mill who buys his raw cotton. There is nothing called "Swadeshi" with our mills except when they want to sell their cloth.

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The Bombay Chronicle

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BOMBAY THURSDAY, JUNE 9, 1932

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HITLER MOBILISES HIS FORCES

Grim Election Struggle For Power

BERLIN, June 7.

The biggest and most momentous election campaign Germany has known since the Armistice is now developing with eight weeks left before polling day, July 31, which will see a fiercely-fought struggle for power in which Herr Hitler is going to do his utmost to get a majority.

Herr Hitler has been greatly encouraged by his success in the Mecklenburg elections and the Cabinet's decision to lift the ban on private armies.

The Catholic Centre and Socialist partis are just as determined about the election as von Papen's Nationalists and Herr Hitler's Fascists.

Many believe that the Centre will hold the balance of power, which has been theirs for twelve years.

PRUSSIAN POSITION

For the moment von Papen is concentrating his attention on the delicate constitutional problem in Prussia arising from the Nazis' sweeping victory.

The Chancellor has instructed the President of the Diet to convoke a meeting to elect the Government. This is seemingly impossible owing to the Centre Party's disinclination to negotiate with the Nazis, while the second alternative, that the Government should nominate a State Commissioner, would be stenuously opposed by the other Federal States as a violation of the constitution.

LAUSANNE DELEGATION.

The German delegation goes to Lausanne on Tuesday. It will probably comprise von Neurath, Dr. von Bulow, Krosick Warmbold and Trendlenburg. Dr. Luther, President of the Reichsbank, will - attend as an expert. Von Papen may make an occasional visit. —Reuter.

Re-opening Congress In London

VITHALBHAI PATEL'S LATEST JOB

LONDON, June 7.

Mr. Vithalbhai Patel, who has arrived here, will stay a few weeks before leaving for America. He will devote most of his time to the reestablishment of the London branch of the Congress.—Reuter.

INDIAN STUDENT HONOURED

Elected President Of Cambridge Union

LONDON, June 7.

Mr. S. S. Dhavan has been elected unopposed President of the Cambridge Union Society. He is the first Indian to hold the post.—Reuter.

CONSULTATIONS ADVANCED

LONDON, June 7.

In the House of Commons today Mr. Macolm MacDonald (Domonions Under-Secretary) said that it had been arranged that the agenda for the Ottawa Conference should not be published until its details were settled as a result of consultations between the Governments concerned. The consultations were very advanced.—B.O.W.

TREASURY CHIEFS

LONDON, June 7.

Both MacDonald and Mr. Neville Chamberlain were cheered when they took their seats in the House of Commons this afternoon, the latter after his convalescence at Harrogate following an attack of gout.—Reuter.

LONDON MARKETS

LONDON, June 7.

With the invested demand unabated, British Government securities continues to forge ahead. Otherwise business on the Stock Exchange again fell off. When business was resumed to-day tin prices at first dropped 90 shillings but with liquidation completed the market took the normal course and closed steady.

Liverpool wheat after further liquidation closed better on covering purchases which reflected on the London market.

No other movement of importance was noticeable in any direction.

TIN MELTED

LONDON, June 7.

The London Metal Exchange has announced that the pool, which took over tin as the result of the recent failure, has already been dissolved and the stocks of tin liquidated.—Reuter.

VOTE FOR VAGUENESS

New French Cabinet's Policy

LONDON, June 7.

After hearing M. Herriot's statement of policy, the Chamber passed a vote of confidence in his Government by 390 votes to 152.

Pending the clarification of details, Europe, which anxiously awaited M. Herriot's declaration in Parliament, will remain in the dark regarding France's attitude on the major problems of reparations and disarmament.

The declaration was quite vague and designed to appease the Right parties in foreign affairs and the Socialists in Home policy. It harps upon the old tune of compromise on reparations and disarmament but insists on France's security and "sacred rights". France also favours all solutions by the League of Nations and the Kellogg Pact.

The problem of even partial but national security must not be compromised. Therefore there must be progressive, simultaneous and controlled disarmament.

The declaration contains an enigmatic phrase recommending an "enlarged system of inernational exchanges and agreements" and France, in association with other countries is prepared, to assist distressed nations.

The axe will be wielded at home and all economies will be made "compatible with prudence". There will be an immediate reduction of the military budget. —Reuter.

PIR PAGARO OF SIND

Removed From Ratnagiri Jail

RATNAGIRI, June 7.

The Pir Pagaro of Sind, who was brought to the Ratnagiri District Jail in September 1930 to undergo a sentence of imprisonment, was removed from that jail last week under a police escort. The exact place where the Pir has been taken to is not known.—A. P.

GIFT FOR RELIGIOUS EDUCATION

RANGOON, June 7.

U. Maung Gyi, a wealthy landowner of Thonze, near Tharrawaddy, has made a gift of Rs. 1,00,000 to the Government, the interest on which is to be utilised for encouraging religious education, endowing a scholarship for higher education and social purposes. The Government have accepted the donation with thanks.—A.P.

Gandhiji Amused

Release Predictions

AHMEDABAD, June 7.

It is learnt that Mahatma Gandhi is engaged in Yerravda Jail, in writing a history of his Satyagraha Ashram.

It appears that the Mahatma was greatly amused to read in the press the astrological predictions about his release shortly. He himself is said to be absolutely indifferent about his release. —A. P.

OTTAWA CONFERENCE

New Zealand Springs A Surprise

WELLINGTON, June 7.

A surprise has been created by the announcement by Prime Minister Forbes, that he will not be able to attend the Ottawa Conference owing to the "serious and urgent problems confronting the country." It is understood that it is also very likely that Mr. Coates (Minister of Public Works), will not attend the Conference. If so, Mr. Stewart (Finance Minister), and another Minister, not yet appointed, will represent New Zealand.—Reuter.

HONOUR FOR FIGHTING CONGRESS

New Police Medal To Loyal Servants

LONDON, June 7.

Subjects of the Indian States are eligible for the Indian Police Medal, the annual distribution of which is limited to 200.

This new decoration is created for the recognition of meritorious services rendered by the members of the Indian police forces, which total 200,000 officers and men.

It is officially stated that "they have in recent years passed through a period of exceptional strain and their loyalty and devotion to duty have been of inestimable support to the Government combating the forces of disorder.

The medal is on the lines of the King's Police Medal and is open to all ranks, as also members of regularly organised fire brigades.

OVER 250 ARRESTS IN MANGALORE

MADRAS, June 7.

A Mangalore message says that several arrests were made in connection with the "South Kanara District Political Conference." According to accounts published in the "Hindu" over 250 arrests were made during the day, including volunteers arrested on the roads. —A. P.

ADVANCE TURKEY

Textiles & Agriculture To Be Modernised

THREE-YEAR PLAN—CREDITS FROM ITALY & SOVIET

CONSTANTINOPLE, June 7.

Following Russia's example Turkey proposes to embark on a three-year industrial plan. She has obtained credits from Italy and Russia, totalling about fifty million Turkish pounds, as the result of the recent visit to Rome and Moscow of the Turkish Premier and Finance Minister.

The money will be largely used to finance the scheme which, it is understood, will embrace textiles and agricultural machinery.

MACHINERY.

Italy's credit amounts to 32 million Turkish pounds, of which one-third will be paid in cash, one-third will be devoted to the purchase of machinery and materials for the development of new industrial enterprises, and one-third to pay the Turkish Government's debts to Italian concerns.

The credit from Russia is largely in the shape of agricultural plant.

"JANMABHUMI" EDITOR SENTENCED

Sequel To Leading Congress Procession

MADRAS, June 7.

The Fourth Presidency Magistrate sentenced to-day Mr. S. C. Acharya, editor of Janmabhumi, to six months' rigorous imprisonment and Rs. 100 fine in default to undergo imprisonment for six weeks. The charge against the accused was that he led a procession of Congress volunteers shouting boycott slogans on 21st May. He pleaded guilty.—A. P.

Motherless Son Strangled To Death?

LUCKNOW, June 7.

Ganeshganj Mohalla of the city was the scene of some commotion last night when one Babulal said to be of unsound mind, it is alleged strangled to death his three year old motherless son who was ailing for some time.

The man was taken into custody immediately.—A.P.

PROTECTING HINDUS

Measures At Poonch, Kashmir

The Publicity Officer of Srinagar, Kashmir, wires under date June 7.—

It will be remembered that in December and January last a disturbance broke out in the territory administered by the Raja of Poonch, and particularly in the area known as Thakiala Parawa. News has now been received that all Hindus, who left that area, have returned to their houses and that Mahomedans are cooperating in rebuilding the houses which were burnt. Some seventy-two Muslims have been arrested and most of them have been convicted in connection with the disturbances. One or two ringleaders have absconded to British India and are believed to be trying to keep the agitation alive through outside agencies.

The Raja has been assisting the Hindu sufferers with gifts of grain and by providing loans without interest. A bench of two session judges has been formed to hear appeals against orders passed in connection with the disturbances. One of these judges is a Hindu deputed by the Government of Jammu and Kashmir State, while the other is a Muslim who served before his retirement as a judge in Poonch. Kashmir State troops are still located in Poonch, and will remain there until the authorities are satisfied that there is no further chance or Hindus and Sikhs being molested.—A. P.

POONA SERGEANT ASSAULTED

Fruit Seller Fined Rs. 75

POONA, June 7.

The City Magistrate to-day sentenced a fruit broker of Reav Market to a fine of Rs. 75 on a charge of assault brought by Sergeant R. Macmullan of the Poona City Police. The accused was asked about a month back by the Sergeant to move some carts from the front of his shop and on his refusing to do so the Sergeant took him to the Market Inspector. Suddenly the man caught the Sergeant by his legs and threw him, causing him some injuries.—A. P.

"BRAIN OF LAHORE CONSPIRACY"

LAHORE, June 7.

In connection with the reports that Hansraj alias "Wireless" alleged to be the "Brain" of the alleged Lahore conspiracy, has been arrested near Hyderabad (Sind), Mr Shamlal, senior counsel in the case, to-day requested the tribunal to order that Hansraj should be brought before the court. The tribunal directed the public prosecutor to find what steps the prosecution intended to take regarding Hansraj.—A. P.

SAVITRI DEVI PLEADS NOT GUILTY

Case Under Arms Act

ALLAHABAD, June 7.

Mrs. Jaffar Ali alias Savitri Devi pleaded not guilty to-day to the charge under the Arms Act of being in possession of two loaded revolvers and some ammunition without license. The trial is a sequel to the raid on her house when Yashpal was arrested.

The trial is proceeding before the Assistant Sessions Judge.—A. P.

NATIONALISATION OF NITRATES

SANTIAGO de CHILE, June 7.

Government are postponing nationalisation of the nitrate industry till the question iis studied by experts, declared the Finance Minister. He added that decisions regarding the trust would be submitted to the new Congress in November.—Reuter.

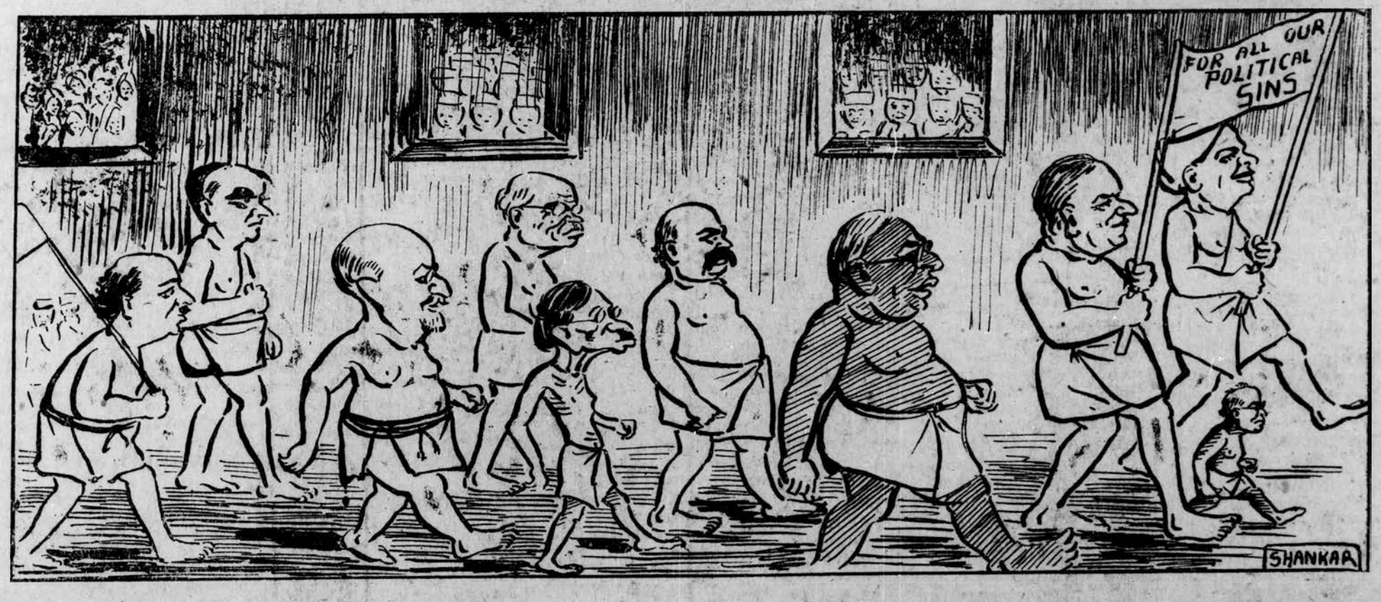
RYOTS' MEETING BANNED

MYSORE, June 8.

Under Section 30 of the Mysore Police Regulation (Regulation 5 of 1908), the District Magistrate of Mysore has prohibited a ryots' meeting convened for to-day. It would appear that the ryots of the Irwin Canal area had to pay Government Rs. 100 as water contribution in twelve yearly instalments and an additional Rs. 10 as water rate per year. The ryots consider the contribution as exorbitant and allege that their freedom with regard to cultivation is restricted by the "block system" fixed by Government.

As in the opinion of the magistrate the meeting was likely to lead to a resistance to or contempt of law or lawful authority, the meeting has been banned and the order would remain in force for two months.—A.P.

PILGRIMAGE OF NUDE PENITENTS



DAH ATTACK IN THE DARK

RANGOON, June 8.

A report has been received that U. Ba San, vice-chairman of the District Council Shwebo, and his companion, U. Say Tin, were assaulted in the dark late at night on June 2 with dahs whole returning from a Roman Catholic village in the Yeu township. The former died instantaneously and the latter is in a precarious condition in hospital. Both were unarmed.

Ba San was previously chairman of the Shwebo district school board and chairman of the district council for three years.—A. P.

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